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Higgins to Build Planes; England: Bells Will Ring; Post Offices Congested

The World's Day—December 23, 1942

Washington: Higgins Gets Cargo Plane Contract

A contract under which Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder, will build "a large number of cargo carrying airplanes" for the Army was announced by the War Department. Though neither the number of planes nor the value of the contract was revealed, it was learned the planes would be built on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis with the total outlay exceeding $5,000,000.

Americans will have 15 per cent less food fats and oils under 1943 rations, it is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Fuel oil users along the Atlantic seaboard have been promised by Price Administrator Henderson that extra supplies might be provided because of protracted cold spells. In 13 Midwest States, OPA granted a 10 per cent increase in home heating fuel rations because of abnormally cold weather.

Eric L. Kohler has been appointed executive officer of the Petroleum Administration, Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies announced.

The War Labor Board ordered a wage increase of $5 a week for approximately 3,000 newspaper delivery workers in New York, but condemned their union for the strike that was called early last week. The Board, in an interim order, approved the award of the arbitration board. Present wages vary from $40.65 a week for day floormen and carriers to $44.20 for night work on all other occupations.

In Europe: English Bells to Ring on Christmas

Church bells will ring in England on Christmas Day. A rule providing that the bells are to be rung only as a warning of invasion has been lifted for the occasion. The ban was also lifted on Nov. 15 to celebrate the victory in Egypt.

A famous Rembrandt painting, "Man Sharpening a Goose Feather," has been stolen from the Amsterdam Art Gallery, according to a Paris Radio report.

The Swedish Government is calling up certain elements of the Army Reserves for additional training. The men will be given a month's training and maneuvers will be conducted with live ammunition, the Government said.

The earthquake in Turkey which destroyed the town of Erbaa, near the Black Sea port of Samsun, resulted in about 1,000 casualties. Erbaa's population is around 5,000.

German soldiers have been arrested for insubordination and refusal to go to Russia. They fill two wings of St. Giles Prison in Brussels, according to Inbel, the Belgian News Agency.

Boston: Package Congestion 'Worst in History'

Christmas package congestion in Boston was today declared by postal and express officials as the worst in the history of the city. [Page 2.]

Notable advances made by British workers during the war described by A. Creech Jones, Labor Member of Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary to the British Minister of Labor and National Service, Ernest Bevin.

Fifty-nine Massachusetts communities establish child care committees to provide day care for children of mothers working in war plants. [Page 5.]

National: Cleveland Ship Plate Mill Resumes

Republic Steel Corporation's ship plate mill at Cleveland resumed operations when the C. I. O. union accepted Federal mediation after the dispute was certified to the WLB. [Financial Page.]

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' President, rejected a bid by the soft coal operators for the same terms granted to hard coal operators, including a mandatory sixth day of work. The union is holding out for a voluntary sixth day.

"Capt." Eddie Rickenbacker thanked friends who wanted to honor him with a dinner, but told them that such a celebration was "not in order at this time."

Curfews ringing from 9 to 10 p. m. in at least six Florida cities have been resorted to in a drive against juvenile delinquency.

In Cincinnati, a conference of farm authorities meeting under Federal auspices has prepared a plan to offer 10,000 farmers and farm workers an opportunity to leave non-productive lands east and south of the Dakotas for farms needing labor.

George M. Barnard, General Counsel for the Chicago, Attica and Southern Railroad, announced the sale of the railroad to Adolph Friedeberg, President of the Machine Tool and Equipment Company of New York, for $300,000. The railroad has been in receivership several years.

Judge Luther B. Way entered an order in Federal District Court in Norfolk, Va., permitting the Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York, trustees, to sell to the receivers of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company $4,000,000 in Seaboard All-Florida bonds at the rate of $160 per $1,000 bond, with accumulated interest.

Americas: U. S. to Get Brazil Rubber in '43

Brazil is speeding rubber gatherers toward the Amazon Valley after signing an agreement with the United States to supply 50,000 tons in 1943.

Spain has joined Germany and Italy in protesting an Argentine limitation of code messages to 100 words daily.

South Africa: Reitz High Commissioner in London

Col. Deneys Reitz, Deputy Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has been appointed South African High Commissioner in London He succeeds Mr. S. F. Waterson, who leaves the London post to become Minister of Commerce and Industries.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Christmas, Fla., Mail Bit Less Than in '41

CHRISTMAS, Fla., Dec. 23 (AP)—It's the same old Christmas in Christmas.

Despite wartime travel restrictions, this tiny postoffice, 25 miles east of Orlando, is in the midst of a heavy holdiay rush.

Postmistress Mrs. Juanita Tucker, who handles the handstamp that yearly graces thousands of Christmas cards and packages, reports the volume is slightly off from last year's peak of 150,000 pieces of mail sent through this office, but business is still good.

Several truckloads of mail from the Orlando air base have gone through the office. Mrs. Tucker also said she had received her usual number of letters from all over the country. These letters are sent by collectors and people who simply want their friends to receive cards postmarked "Christmas," since the local post office is the only one in the country so named.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 5:46 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:46 a. m.

Dimout begins Thursday at 5:47 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:41 a. m.

Petroleum Put On New Basis Of Rationing

When quotas of dealers run out supplies are halted — Hardships on fuel oil avoided.

A new form of petroleum distribution aimed at backing up rationing at the consumer level was inuinaugurated today by order of Administrator Harold L. Ickes. The new plan, which limits petroleum at the supplier level, is expected also to combat "black market" operations and procurement of petroleum products through illegal use of coupons.

It sets up quotas for suppliers in six Eastern zones, computed on the basis of the amount of petroleum which can be shipped into the zone with "presently available transportation facilities." Since no supplier, wholesaler, or retailer of petroleum products will have any more to sell once his quota is exhausted, this plan may mean that New England's gasoline ration coupons will be worthless if supplies drain below the limit set. Mr. Ickes declared methods were under consideration now for preventing hardship to purchasers of household fuel oil.

The East Coast has been allotted a quota for Dec. 18 to 31 of 365,000 barrels of gasoline, 184,000 of kerosene, 340,000 of heating oils, and 282,000 of industrial oils.

Fair Sharing Plan

After this much petroleum has been sold, no more will be available to the seller at any level, and ration coupons will mean nothing.

Similar quotas have been announced for January, and in each class of petroleum the amount is considerably less than for the last of December. It is expected that suppliers will apportion among wholesalers, and they among retailers, a fair share of the quota.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall went to Washington today at the invitation of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, to discuss "building plans," it was learned. Incidental to the main purpose of the trip, the Governor will talk with Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, and either with Mr. Ickes or one of his aides, concerning the fuel shortage in New England.

Change at State House

In the Governor's absence the Executive Council approved expenditure of $9,000 to connect the State House heating system with the Edison Steam System, a move ordered by the Chief Executive. The Edison Company, it was reported, will spend $23,000 to make the connection.

Use of Edison steam will eliminate the need for use of oil to heat the State House and to operate the electric generators in the building. The Council also approved expenditure of $106,000 to convert three State hospitals from oil to coal. The hospitals are at Foxboro, Taunton, and Worcester.

Meanwhile Governor Saltonstall was urged to invoke his emergency war powers to investigate the alleged refusal of wholesale fuel oil dealers to sell oil to house-to-house retail dealers.

In a telegram to the Governor, Representative-elect Vincent Mannering, (D) of Boston, said: "Suggest investigation of wholesale fuel oil dealers as to their refusal to sell oil to house-to-house retail dealers. This is an attempt to drive small dealers out of business and is also a hardship to small con-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Soviet Advance on Don Gaining Speed; Rommel Chased by Fresh Allied Units; Anaconda Wire Faces War Job Ban

U.S. Indictment on fraud charges brings move to divide its contracts among small plants.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—The Senate's Special Committee on Small Business acted today to have the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company denied all its war contracts following the indictment earlier this week on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States through the sale of defective wire to the nation's armed forces.

This indictment, the Justice Department reported, is but the latest of a series of actions taken by its War-Frauds Unit.

Officials announced that since its establishment last February more than 900 complaints have been investigated, cases involving more than 100 defendants have been presented to grand juries and that convictions or pleas of guilty have been obtained against 11.

Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business, issued a formal statement disclosing that he is asking the War Production Board to "make an investigation at once with a view to relieving the Anaconda group of its right henceforth to produce this material so necessary at the fighting fronts."

Favors Smaller Companies

He said he hoped the investigation would be undertaken with a view to turning over the contracts "to the smaller and independent plants of the country."

"According to the indictment," the Committee Chairman stated, "the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company knowingly furnished the Army and Navy defective wire to be used in the all-important function of combat communication. If this indictment should be substantiated in the courts, the company is guilty of one of the most flagrant crimes it could be capable of committing in time of war.

"If these statements are true, I contend that Anaconda, either by incompetence, carelessness or incomprehensible criminality, has forfeited its right to the confidence of a people at war to protect the life of the nation to participate in any further government contracts whatsoever."

Senator Murray urged the Department of Justice to follow this matter down to its roots.

Biddle Is Concerned

"Attorney General Biddle," he added, "has said that 'it is a reprehensible performance' and that he could conceive of 'nothing more vicious or treacherous than to deliberately supply our armed forces with defective war material.'

"The revelations are astounding to the public, but to me they are not entirely surprising."

The Senator pointed to the statement of H. D. Keresey, President of the Company, that the product involved in the indictment constitutes only 5 per cent of its output, and asked:

"If Anaconda handles a fraction of its contracts in this manner, what is the country to expect with

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Associated Press

And the Bomber Came Back

Members of the crew of a United States bomber at a base in North Africa examine the bullet-riddled tail of their plane which was hit in a raid over enemy-occupied territory, but returned safely.

Nazis Move to 'Restore' Shaky Balance in Balkans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 23—Important political decisions regarding the Balkan states at present are being taken in Berlin, according to recent arrivals from the German Capital.

In the past few weeks, Balkan diplomatic circles in Berlin have been viewing with certain anxiety various minor moves regarding their respective countries.

Rumanians have been allowed to open a sumptuous travel office in the famous Hotel Adlon, in the window of which they are exhibiting a huge map of Greater Rumania, with former frontiers, including Transylvania and the Dobruja.

Similarly, a paper, Das Reich, recently published a map of Hungary showing territory captured in this war as not Hungarian, and when Hungarians protested at the German Foreign Office they found a similar map on the Foreign Office walls.

The matter was taken to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, but Hungarians were rebuked for their "parliamentary" policy and there since have been thinly veiled attacks on Hungary in the German press.

According to Hungarian Government sources in Berlin the anti-Bolshevist press conference, scheduled for February, 1943, at Budapest, has been changed without the Hungarians' knowledge into an anti-American conference by a decision taken at the German capital.

There is no doubt serious consideration is being given at present to a number of Balkan problems urgently awaiting solution and it is now known that many of these were discussed during the visit to Rome of Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chief. This particularly relates questions regarding Crotia and Bulgaria. German circles, however, express confidence that imminent decisions will restore the Balkan balance, which is admitted to be shaky at present.

Military history made by speed of drive in North Africa, aided by transport planes.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the British Forces in North Africa

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN TRIPOLITANIA near En Nofilia, Dec. 22, Delayed—Allied forces advancing westward have reduced the remaining distance to Tripoli by one fifth in one day.

Yesterday morning we were still more than 500 miles from the Libyan Capital. Today we're 400. The scene shifts so fast that areas that a few hours ago were in front of us are now far to the rear.

Gun batteries and tank units that were in battle position facing the enemy 24 hours ago now find themselves left high and dry by the swiftly moving tide, while staff cars, jeeps, control vehicles, and trucks of assorted sizes—all heterogeneous transport of an army on the move—lumber past.

Armored Columns in Front

For this army advances in leapfrog fashion, and units in front don't move until they have been overtaken by other fresh units from the rear. This alternating allows each unit in turn to rest and refit and reduces the strain.

However, constantly well out ahead of everyone are a flight of armored columns whose task is to keep contact with the fleeing enemy, harassing his rear, and wherever possible clipping off a segment of his straggling tail.

That's how New Zealanders with the Fourth Light Armored Brigade three days ago cut the coast road about 15 miles west of Marble Arch behind General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's rear guard, but by swiftly turning off into broken country to the south most of the enemy managed to wriggle through.

Now the New Zealanders are again far out in front somewhere beyond En Nofilia attempting to bottle up the enemy whose main forces are scattered along the coast road for 150 miles with still no

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Allied strategy centers on cutting enemy's communication lines all over world.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Soviet advance across the ice-covered fields of the Middle Don continues with remarkable speed.

Plainly one of two things is happening. Either a substantial proportion of the southern Axis armies in Russia has been driven into aimless panic, or the Germans are carrying out a "blitz retreat" to a less-exposed winter holding front, anchored perhaps at Rostov or still farther west.

In any case, the Germans at the moment are offering only spotty resistance to the Russian offensive. Today's Moscow advices tell of the regaining of several dozen more towns and villages and the capture of 22,300 prisoners. Some Russian troops appear to be within 100 miles of Rostov.

So swift, in fact, has been the Soviet advance that the Germans have had to abandon huge supplies of food. One Soviet announcement, obviously meant to deal a blow at enemy morale, said Russian vanguards were eating Dutch chocolate and other captured delicacies.

Meantime, it becomes steadily more apparent that the key plan in developing Allied offensive operations all over the world is to cut enemy communications.

Allied planes and British submarines and light surface craft have co-operated in the Mediterranean in the sinking or damaging of two Axis warships and eight merchant vessels apparently bound for Tunisia.

Punctuating this news is an announcement that large British reinforcements, supplies, and materials have been landed safely at Malta. This, combined with the disclosure that the sinking of merchantmen by Axis submarines has declined from a high of 111 in June to 19 in November, provides convincing proof that the edge in sea warfare has passed to the United Nations.

Over Europe RAF fighters and light bombers have swept deep into France and the Low Countries again to attack important rail centers and transport links.

In North Africa advance guards of the British Eighth Army are reported within 180 miles of Tripoli, on the heels of the fleeing Marshal Erwin Rommel, while westward in Tunisia, mud and rain continue to dictate a virtual stalemate. Incidentally, persons familiar with Tunisia say the bad weather is likely to last for another six weeks.

British naval air power, supplementing Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's advance into Burma, has struck a spectacular and significant blow at Sabang, at the northern tip of Sumatra, where the Japanese are believed to have an air and naval base.

At the same time, big United States bombers have twice raided the Burmese Capital of Rangoon, destroying airfields and dockyards, and other American planes have attacked points in Central Burma.

Brazil to Ship 50,000 Tons Of Rubber to U. S. in 1943

Brazil today moved to increase its war contribution under an agreement with the United States for delivery of 50,000 tons of rubber from the Amazon Valley during 1943, and promises to produce 100,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year if given the machinery.

These vigorous steps of economic collaboration came when Spain was joining Germany and Italy in a protest to Argentina against the recent strictures placed on Axis radio communications.

As Argentina moved slightly toward policies favoring the United Nations; the Brazilian accords with Washington shut off Argentine negotiations for Amazon rubber.

Chile appeared moving closer to an Axis break.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Shipment of 50,000 tons of Brazilian rubber from the Amazon Valley to the United States during 1943 is in prospect under a new agreement between the two nations.

A force of 100,000 workers is to be moved from the northeast Brazilian States 2,000 miles to the River Valley by plane, canoe, on foot, in trucks, to produce rubber for North American war production.

The new pact was signed yesterday in the office of João Carlos Vital, interim National Economic Co-ordinator, and virtually ended Argentine hopes of negotiating an agreement to exchange Argentine-refined gasoline for Brazil's rubber. Argentina's transport industry is known to be vitally in need of rubber, and buyers are combing the Continent for even the smallest amounts.

An authorized spokesman here said, however, there was no chance that Argentina could get even the 2,000 tons annually it wanted from Brazil under a trade proposal offered by Argentine Ambassador Adrian Escobar, who had just returned after a month's consultation in Buenos Aires.

The spokesman also said that the trend of Chile toward rupture with the Axis, the probable announcement of a North American-Chilean program to develop Chile's strategic materials, and currently close co-operation among the United States, Brazil, and Chile had led apparently to Argentina's attempt to seek some trade accord and closer relations with Brazil.

Aluminum Project

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Give Brazil the machinery and that nation is prepared to produce 100,000,000 pounds of aluminum annually for warplanes, declares João Alberto Lins de Barros, Brazilian Co-ordinator of Economic Stabilization.

"We have tremendous electrical power to begin manufacture of the finished product, and we have the manpower," the emissary of President Vargas to this country said in an interview. "Now we need only the assurance that we can get the machinery, because your own geologists and engineers have discovered that Brazil has deposits of high-grade beauxite (aluminum ore) which will last 85 years.

"Lack of shipping facilities can be overcome by producing finished aluminum at the source—even to the extent of building bombers and fighter planes ready for transport.

"It is a simple matter of arithmetic to understand Brazil's desire to enter the production field when you consider that 25 tons of aluminum is recovered from 100 tons of beauxite. A vast saving of cargo space can be effected through the production plan we propose."

A few months ago the Reynolds Metals Company, he said, surveyed aluminum deposits in Brazil and found the outlook so promising that the Company offered to assist in the financing of Brazilian refining plants.

"Development of this natural industry in Brazil will give us an unsual opportunity to contribute to the war effort of which we are a part," the Minister said.

"We will need United States technicians and United States industrial leadership to launch this huge project. If we secure the machinery necessary to set up the manufacturing of aluminum, we can guarantee full-scale production within 10 months."

Senhor de Barros said that conferences with war-production chiefs in Washington had proved promising and that he hoped to return to Brazil in January with

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Why Deliveries Are Slow

By a Staff Photographer

Maybe Your Delayed Christmas Parcel Is Here

Boston's heaviest volume of Christmas parcel-post shipments and express packages in the City's history has congested terminals, cars, trucks, and other facilities. The pile shown here at North Station towers high above the heads of the workers. Story: Page 2.

Soviet Front:

More Towns Taken In Russian Advance

The Soviet mid-day communiqué detailing the continued advance in the Middle Don added more than 2,300 prisoners to the 20,000 previously reported captured in the past week between the Don and Donets Rivers.

The latest gains brought several dozen towns and villages back under the red banner, and eight of these were described in battlefront

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Record Volume of Christmas Packages Slows Distribution in Boston Area

Delivery Men Snowed Under By Huge Flood

With the heaviest volume of parcel-post packages and Railway Express shipments in Boston's history, congesting terminals, cars, trucks, and other facilities, indications today point to many families being without expected gifts until considerably after the holiday.

The congestion is described by officials as the worst in history of this City, and spokesmen for the Railway Express Agency say the usual slogan of "We Deliver Christmas Day" will this year be, "We deliver several days after Christmas."

Like so many other difficulties, the rush of mail and packages is blamed primarily on the war. War needs must come above all else, it was pointed out today by officials of the Railway Express Agency. About half of the total business is direct or indirect war shipments. Food and perishables must have precedence over ordinary gifts. "We have been unable to pick up ordinary collections for the past two days," one official explained, because of congestion in the terminals.

Equipment Shortage

Shortage of equipment and manpower constitute two of the greatest problems. The war has drawn countless numbers of experienced men from the postal service and the Railway Express as well as all other occupations. Not only are men taken into the armed services, but they are absorbed by war plants, which contributes to the manpower shortage.

Efforts to replace these men meet with only partial success, it was pointed out today, and those who are hired lack the experience that gives efficiency and speed to the handling of express and mail.

In the case of the Railway Express, the handling of war needs is a task that dwarfs all previous traffic. The war has made necessary many changes in baggage, express, and even freight cars. Today it is necessary to use many box cars for carrying express, including those that are unheated and unlighted, thereby contributing to delay in handling the packages which cannot be done en route. Many special trains of express shipments are being run in an effort to relieve the congestion.

With all the war traffic, the Christmas packages to men in the armed services swell the transportation problems further, it was pointed out. The gasoline and tire shortages have caused many people to mail or express gifts that in normal years would be delivered personally, so that, all told, the traffic is at an all-time peak.

Extra Terminals

Four extra terminals have been arranged by the Railway Express to sort out packages, Boston being the gateway for all New England. They are not big enough to absorb all the war work shipments, Christmas packages, and regular or normal business, officials declared today.

While the collection of tires ceased as of Dec. 12, with exception of those on record with the Railway Express before that date, which will be picked up later, the large volume that remains in the hands of the Railway Express Agency occupies space that is badly needed for current traffic, one official said.

Postal officials claimed delay in delivering holiday and other parcel post is chiefly due to inability of the railroads to find sufficient labor to unload incoming trains on schedule. Railroad men however, averred that there were other factors to be considered, including the cold wave hampering railroad operations and the fact that postal mailings are at an unprecedented peak.

United States Army Signal Corps

'We're Off for the Waacs—We Hope'

This group of young women, seated on the rear of an army truck, left yesterday for preliminary examination at Fort Banks. Some 40 volunteers made the trip, the largest group yet. Pictured are, front, left to right: Marguerite Larkin, Boston; Virginia Carten, Boston; Mary Kearnin, Medford; Helen Toomey, Belmont; Mary Crawford, West Somerville, and Catherine Duane, Wakefield. Rear, left to right: Eleanor Connolly, Dorchester, and Mildred Holbrook, Brockton.

Petroleum Put On New Basis Of Rationing

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sumers. Recommend use of your emergency powers for immediate action."

State OPA Director Henry Parkman, Jr., today sent out a force of 90 inspectors to examine B and C gasoline rations at each rationing board in the State. John Russell, enforcement officer of the state OPA declared the time had gone by for leniency. "We're going to search out every false application for supplementary mileage rations that we can find," he said, "our inspectors will check and recheck the records of local ration boards to search out those chiselers who burn gasoline that they have no right to. They are chiselers, and chiselers are saboteurs, more so now than ever before. We're going to search them out and when we find them, we're going to be tough. We're all through fooling around."

Issuance of new B and C gasoline ration books will be resumed next week under a much sterner policy, the OPA at Washington announced last night.

Meanwhile, Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, granted a 10 per cent increase in the value of fuel oil ration coupons for the Middle Western states for Period 3, and promised a similiar increase for New England in the event of a prolonged cold spell.

Mr. Henderson in announcing the increase, said: "In the East the weather has until recently been somewhat milder than usual. As a result, homeowners have not had to dip as deep into their limited supplies. Should the recent cold spell in the East be as protracted as it has been in the Middle West, consideration will be given to the use of Period 3 coupons in that area before the expiration of the second period the first week in January."

The Boston Elevated Railway saved more than 250,000 gallons of fuel oil a year, it announced today, by converting oil-heating equipment to the use of coal at 11 locations, including garages, carhouses, and lobbies. Its six garages alone, recently converted to coal, will save 165,300 gallons. Conversions began July 24, and the last was completed Dec. 7. Only three oil-burning plants remain in the El system, and they use about 4,000 gallons a year.

Franklin Park Zoo accomplished some doubling up of monkeys and antelopes yesterday, to save heating some of the zoo buildings, Park Commissioner William P. Long reported. The oil-heated monkey house and antelope house, the latter accommodating zebras, a camel, and an Indian buffalo as well, were closed for the winter.

WELLFLEET, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—Mrs. John Phillips and her three children were rescued by Coast Guards today from their home where they had been marooned by snowdrifts for two days without food or fuel.

Coast Guards transported them along a narrow road which had been piled with wind blown snow from a recent storm. The distance from the main highway was three miles and it took the Coast Guard car three hours and 15 minutes to make the trip.

Three Officers in the A. S. C. Receive Commissions in Army

War Activities in New England

Army commissions have just been given to the first three "Army Specialist Corps" officers in this area since that branch was abolished. Effective Dec. 31, the abolition order by the War Department had specified that the officers be returned to civilian life or given regular commissions providing they could qualify for at least "limited service" and were doing work which their commanding officers wanted continued.

One of the most important phases of work which the Commanding General of the First Service Command wanted continued was that of the Army Emergency Relief, with one of the commissions going to Capt. Edward A. Sherman of Melrose, Mass., a veteran in the last war. The other commissions, also to veterans, went to Maj. Ellerton Brehaut of Danvers, Mass., and Capt. James E. O'Neil, of Newton, Mass., who are reassigned to the Office Procurement District, Boston.

Squantum Honored

Civilian personnel at the Navy's Air Station at Squantum, Mass., were presented today with a Treasury Flag in recognition of the fact that for three consecutive months more than 90 per cent of them have pledged more than 10 per cent of their earnings to war bonds.

Squantum was the third of five activities (comprising the headquarters staff of the First Naval District) to receive the coveted award; the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, and the Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, have already received the flag.

In presenting the flag today, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, the District's commandant, expressed his confidence that "You will continue to meet all demands and in addition will continue your voluntary purchase of war bonds throughout 1943, despite increased taxes."

The Station's commandant, Commander Paul W. Watson, in response said that "Strict rationing, longer hours of harder work, greater taxes, larger voluntary investments in War Bonds—these are all small sacrifices when compared to the supreme sacrifice which some have already made, and which all of the men and women in our armed forces are prepared to make."

Greets Veterans

President Roosevelt, in extending holiday greetings to the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, said in his letter to Col. David J. Brickley, of Boston, National Commander:

"I hope you may be cheered and heartened by an abiding faith in the rightness of our cause and the strength and devotion of our armed forces and those of our Allies of the United Nations.

"You who have bravely served and suffered in that service hold now, as always, the enduring gratitude of the nation whose honor and freedom you fought to maintain."

Military Governors

Men between 28 and 45 are wanted as commissioned officers in the Navy's Military Government Program, it was announced by the Office of Naval Officer Procurement in Boston today.

Candidates will be chosen in general from men who are familiar either by residence, travel, or study with specific foreign areas and who possess a knowledge of the habits, customs, and languages of the people in those areas. Particularly desirable is a knowledge of the Far East, including the Malay Peninsula and South Pacific Islands. (The Navy apparently was too modest to mention the home isles of Japan.) Previous training in anthropology, sociology, Oriental languages, public administration, agriculture, statistics, or sanitation engineering will be helpful.

Applications should be filed through the office at 150 Causeway Street in time to permit final receipt by the Navy Department in Washington by Jan. 12.

Prisoners of Japs

New Englanders in the list of 132 announced by the War Department as prisoners of the Japanese are: Capt. Herbert V. Ingersoll, Waltham, Mass.; Capt. John McMullan Gulick, Cape Cottage, Maine, and Lieut. Carl G. Weeks, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Coast Guard Rescue

The Coast Guard was called on today by the Wellfleet (Mass.) highway department to help evacuate nine persons, including five children, from a house near Gull Pond where they had been snowbound for five days.

HOTEL MINERVA CAFE
AT SYMPHONY STATION, BOSTON
FULL COURSE
Christmas Dinner $2.00
WITH ALL THE FIXIN'S
Served From 11:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Music-Entertainment in the Afternoon
Make reservations now for New Year's Eve
215 HUNTINGTON Ave. Ken. 6380

Buy "HER" Christmas Gift
from the Largest Selection of Costume Jewelry in New England
At the JEWEL BOX
3 STORES IN BOSTON:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 13, 1918.

Car Liability Insurance Is Cut in Revere

A reduction in compulsory automobile insurance rates for Revere passenger car owners below the rates set in the tentative schedule announced last month was disclosed as Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington issued an order officially promulgating the insurance rates for next year.

A strong protest by Revere citizens and officials was registered at a public hearing following publication of the tentative rates.

The tentative rates announced for Revere were $32.70 for A ration book holders; $41.60 for B book holders, and $47.50 for all other passenger car owners. The Revere rates as now promulgated will be $29.50, $37.60, and $43.

With the exception of Revere, no change was made in the schedule as tentatively announced, Mr. Harrington said. These rates provide for reductions of from 20 to 45 per cent in charges paid for compulsory automobile insurance. The total savings to Bay State car owners is estimated at more than $10,200,000.

Owners of private passenger cars limited to a basic A gas ration book will receive a 45 per cent reduction; those with B books will receive a 30 per cent reduction, and all other passenger car owners will receive a 20 per cent reduction.

Taxicab rates, however, will be increased 25 per cent next year under the new schedule. Trucks, on the other hand, will receive a 20 per cent reduction.

The 1943 motor vehicle insurance rates were reached, the Insurance Commissioner said, by first computing a basic rate, which would have been the rate for that year if there had been no war emergency. Reductions were figured on the base rate.

Winchester Arms Blast Kills One

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23 (AP)—One woman was killed and six other employees were injured today in an explosion at the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The woman was identified by company officials as Mrs. Beatrice Simpson of New Haven.

The blast occurred in a primer assembly machine, blowing out near-by windows. Authorities, including Medical Examiner Marvin M. Scarbrough, started an investigation at once. They said that despite the detonation damage was light and work resumed immediately on other machines in the room.

It was the second explosion at the plant in the past three months, 15 persons being injured September 16 when a sheet metal primer shop was wrecked.

Investigators said that the explosion occurred while an employee was setting down several containers of primers.

Christmas Pardons for Two

Christmas pardons, which had been sought by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, for 59 inmates of the Massachusetts Prison Colony at Norfolk, who recently submitted voluntarily to "important" medical research tests, did not materialize today.

The Executive Council at its regular weekly meeting acted on only four routine petitions for clemency, commuting the sentences of two inmates serving life terms and pardoning two others.

Dominico Beninato, of Waltham, had his sentence commuted from life to 35 years to life ,and Arthur B. Smith had his sentence cut from life to 40 years to life. Because of the length of time these men have already served, they will be eligible for immediate parole.

The Waltham man was sentenced on March 18, 1913, in the Middlesex Superior Court to a life term for the fatal shooting of Giovannina Natoli, his fiancee.

Smith was sentenced on June 19, 1908, in the Suffolk Superior Court for the fatal shooting of a Boston policeman.

Councillor Frank A. Brooks, (R) of Concord, dissented on the commutation of the life sentence for Smith.

Eric Scott, of Boston, already released, and Joseph Nunes, of Taunton, both short-term prisoners, received complete pardons.

The petitions for the 59 prisoners who took the medical test are now in the hands of the State Board of Parole, and their cases are being investigated, it was learned.

Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the Parole Board, said last week when the proposal to release the group was first made, that each case would have to be determined on its individual merits, with the medical test as only one factor in favor of their receiving consideration. It is believed that executive clemency will also be sought for 136 other inmates of Norfolk who have also submitted to the medical test.

Concord to Have WPB Metal Survey

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23 (AP)—Director E. J. Soucy of the State salvage division was today informed that Concord has been selected as a typical American community for a War Production Board survey of metals in homes, public buildings, stores and industrial plants which may have to be used in the war effort.

L. J. Rosenwald, director of the conservation division of the WPB, informed Mr. Soucy that the survey "concerns a matter of vital importance to the war effort."

The New York advertising firm of Young and Rubican has been designated to make the survey. Similar studies will be made in other cities and towns in the country.

Lord Byron Helmet Funds Aids Greeks

From a found of $521 traceable to the inspiration of Lord Byron, hungry Greek people are today drawing relief in their second great modern struggle for freedom and independence.

The $521 is a foundation of the Lord Byron Helmet Fund, laid a month ago by Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott of Newport, R. I. It was derived from private sale of approximately 250 copies of her book, "Lord Byron's Helmet," which concerns the romantic story of the British poet who in 1823 and 1824 played a conspicuous part in the Greek revolution against the Turks.

Mrs. Elliott established the fund in memory of her father, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, who was inspired by Lord Byron to devote five years of his life to the cause of Greek independence.

The actual Byron helmet was originally brought to the United States from Greece by Dr. Howe as a memento of his association with the poet. It was returned to Greece in 1926 by Mrs. Elliott, in the course of which visit she was awarded the Golden Cross of the Redeemer.

Following this visit, Mrs. Elliott wrote the book, "Lord Byron's Helmet."

Her check for $521 was presented to Dean George H. Chase of Harvard University, Chairman of the American Friends of Greece. He turned it over to Greek War Relief.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Christmas Exhibition" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

A recital by Dorothy Nunniford, contralto, and Katharine Baxter, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

By a Staff Photographer

British and American Labor Leaders

A. Creech Jones (left), Parliamentary Secretary to the British Minister of Labor and National Service, Ernest Bevin, visited today the New England Regional Office of the American Federation of Labor in Boston. He there went over labor affairs with Aaron Velleman, one of the most active organisers of the A. F. of L. in this section.

Gains Made by British Labor Since War Outlined by Leader

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New labor gains which have been realized by British labor since the war and for the most part outrun American practice were outlined here today by A. Creech Jones, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Minister of Labor and National Service, Ernest Bevin.

"Agricultural workers have had their wages brought up by wage regulation machinery to approximate more nearly the wages of industrial workers," said Mr. Jones who is one of the front bench men of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, in an interview.

"This involves substantial wage increases, sometimes as much as 30 per cent.

"We have brought into cultivation since the war 6,000,000 acres and are producing 50 per cent more of our own home food supply. We have mechanized agriculture to a standard that is not surpassed by any country in Europe. Hence agriculture in Britain has become recently one of our major industries. The women's land army alone numbers more than 50,000, all trained in agriculture."

[This year for the first time in the United States there has been significant discussion of bringing farm wages up closer to factory wages.]

Guaranteed Week

"Wet time in the building industry has been abolished and a guaranteed week insured," continued the notable British labor leader.

"Whenever the worker is made idle by inclement weather, his pay continues. Incidentally, these workers have lodging allowances, free travel vouchers to see their families, and special canteens and welfare arrangements while absent from home.

"Building labor is in very great demand in Great Britain. There are masses and masses and masses of work accumulating in building, due to the blitzes of the cities and the expansion of industry. An enormous field is piling up for the builders. We can definitely guarantee employment for a long time ahead.

"This means that the conditions secured can now be carried forward into the industry in the postwar years. The guaranteed week's wage is permanent. The building workers are now in a strong bargaining position and will continue in this position even after the demobilization of the army. Once having experienced the guaranteed week, they will not let it go."

Seasonal in U. S.

[The building industry in the United States remains seasonal. While wages of the building trades unions in the larger cities have been pushed up, much time is lost because of the weather, as much as 35 per cent in some localities, according to union officials.]

"Dock labor in Britain has been de-casualized and all dockers receive a guaranteed week's pay," added Mr. Jones. "This is the culmination of a long struggle for steady wages in the ports. We had a big strike as far back as 1923, when one of the main issues was the guaranteed week and de-casualization of port labor.

"Now this reform has been achieved by the Minister of Labor with the full approval of the Government and employers. Whether the dockers are working or not, they are on the pay roll and receive a guaranteed week's pay."

[Dock labor in the United States remains casual. Longshoremen are hired anew for every ship. There is no certainty as to the week's pay.]

Go Back Years

"The coal miners have now secured a national wage board after some of the fiercest industrial struggles in British trade union history," resumed the British labor authority. "Curiously enough, the mining industry has been the most individualistic in Britain.

"In the old days and right up to now, many of the local labor agreements go back scores of years and involve extraordinarily complicated wage calculations, frequently giving very poor pay for arduous toil.

"Now wages will be regulated by principles laid down by the national wages board, and a great simplification of wages is resulting with increases in the poorly paid districts.

"Our mines in Britain are very much older than yours in America, the coal seams are more difficult to work, and the labor is often more severe."

[Under harsher conditions, the British miner has only caught up with the American coal digger. The United Mine Workers of America, led by John L. Lewis, has with substantial help from the Federal Government succeeded in negotiating agreements with practically all the coal operators.]

"In many great industries where women have been introduced during the war they are being paid the rate for the job, that is, the rate the men receive," Mr. Jones said. "In the shop and factories concerned with war production, where women are doing men's jobs, men's rates operate.

25,000 Women

"In London alone we probably have 25,000 women at work on the passenger services — busses, etc. — all receiving men's rates. Equality of pay is growing everywhere. This is being done through national agreements between unions on behalf of the women and the employers."

[Within the past several months the policy of equal pay for women on men's jobs has been ordered by the National War Labor Board at Washington.]

"A far-reaching scheme for the rehabilitation of workers who meet with accidents or suffer physical disabilities has been instituted so that the best of medical service is available for their fullest restoration to health, and also training for other occupations," concluded Mr. Jones. "If they are unable to return to their normal jobs, work is provided. Acceptance of this plan is left to the individual.

"Extensive welfare services have also been provided both inside and outside the factories, and these will become a permanent part of Britain's industrial code."

Mr. Jones came to Boston at the invitation of the Civic Affairs Committee of the Boston City Club. He spoke last night at an enthusiastic gathering arranged by the committee for discussion of the subject, "What Are We Fighting For?"

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly colder tonight than last night. Light winds.

Maine: Continued cold in north and slightly colder in south portion tonight. Light snow beginning late tonight in central and north portion.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Slightly colder tonight with light snow beginning late tonight in north portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Slightly colder tonight.

High Tide at Boston
Thursday, 1:05 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Dec. 22
2,000 gals	390½
1,500 gals	440½
1,000 gals	290½
800 gals	140½

New Four-Way Inspection On In Night Spots

As more witnesses in the Cocoanut Grove holocaust filed into the Grand Jury room today, Boston's efforts to prevent such tragedies progressed on other fronts with the launching of a four-way inspection of all licensed eating and drinking establishments.

With criminal indictments expected soon, if not before the holidays, a start on inspections was made after Mayor Maurice J. Tobin called a conference of heads of the fire, health, police, and licensing departments who agreed to intensify their checkup as soon as a priority list was completed. While the inspections cannot be expected to be completed before the holidays, some larger establishments may receive official visits though no further shutdowns were hinted at the moment.

Those at Mayor's Session

Those attending the Mayor's session, said to be the first request of this kind by the Licensing Board, were Chairman Mary Driscoll, Edward Richardson, and Walter R. Meins, of the Licensing Board; Police Commissioner Joseph P. Timilty, and Police Superintendent Edward A. Fallon; Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly; Building Commissioner James H. Mooney, and Dr. George L. Gately, Health Commissioner.

Hundreds of establishments have received some inspection since the fire, it has become known.

While the investigation of the $750,000 four-alarm fire that threatened the South Boston waterfront continued, the Mayor and Fire Commissioner pressed their requests that the State's Civil Service Commission permit emergency appointments of more firemen. The request was made to strengthen a force that has been weakened by recent casualties, increased hazards, and the inroad of the draft. More than 175 fires were responded to in a recent 48-hour period, it was reported.

Grand Jury Witnesses

Witnesses heard this morning by the Grand Jury included: Stanley F. Tomaszewski, who had admitted starting the fire; Ensigns A. P. Gardy and L. E. Jessup, patrons, and Anthony Puzyn, waiter. Others called for today included Lieut. Frank H. Linney, fire inspector who had approved the Grove premises eight days before the fire; Deputy Fire Chief John F. Kenney, Mickey Alpert, orchestra leader, and Jack Goldfine, wine steward, were excused from the hearing after having been summoned.

Maurice Levy, who appeared the past two days, was a survivor who told of having been in a corner of the Grove's cocktail lounge at the time when the fire was believed to have started.

Manpower Ruling Held Blow to 15 Haverhill Firms

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—A War Manpower Commission classification which John J. O'Shea President of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce said might deprive 15 manufacturers and 3,000 employees of their war production work was protested by the City of Haverhill today.

Bernard L. Durgin, advisor of the Dainty Maid Shoe Co., who is in Jeffersonville, Ind., conferring with the canvas branch of the U. S. Quartermaster Depot, wired Haverhill authorities that the classification order had been issued.

As a movement was set in motion to send Mayor Albert W. Glynn to Washington to ask rescinding of the order, Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts were asked today to protest against classification of the city in group 1—in which industries are not entitled to renewal of war contracts because of acute labor shortage.

It was pointed out that employees in the 15 factories, engaged in making personal equipment for men in the armed services, are 98 per cent women—largely stitchers formerly employed in the shoe industry. Removal of the war work, it was protested, would force the closing or removal of the plants and bring unemployment to the 3,000 workers.

Portland Woman Rings Out Carols

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 23 (AP)—The cheerful notes of carols ring out nightly here because Suzanne Fairbanks doesn't want the traditional Christmas music forgotten in the hustle of this war-busy city.

Every night Miss Fairbanks, who has never studied music, climbs to the darkened bell tower of St. Lawrence Congregational Church to manipulate the heavy levers that pull the bell chords.

Last spring the church's chime player departed and there was no one to replace him. The girl learned to read notes and last September began to play the chimes for Sunday morning services. The sound of the bells is especially pleasing to one resident of the Munjoy Hill section, William L. Blake, who presented the chimes to the church on Sept. 23, 1897.

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Résumé of Postwar Plans Finds Need of Integration

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Summarizing so-called "key ideas" from 150 public and private agencies now engaged in the United States in postwar planning, Dr. George B. Galloway, research author for the Twentieth Century Fund, finds the following threads running through the studies:

1. War strategy and postwar strategy are indivisible.
2. The conduct of the war will condition the peace.
3. A growing belief that long-run trends cannot be reversed and that there will be no return to normalcy after this war; that modern wars do not result in the restoration of the status quo ante.
4. The war will be followed by a transition period between the armistice and peace treaty lasting "as long as it takes to pacify the world."
5. In the transition period, retribution will be exacted from Axis leaders "but no wholesale revenge will be attempted against their peoples."

Series of Surveys

Since June, 1941, Dr. Galloway has been making a series of intermittent surveys for the Twentieth Century Fund on activities of postwar planning groups, the first of which has been published. Bringing the matter up to date, Dr. Galloway, in a statement here, said the number has jumped from 25 in June, 1941, to 150 at present, of which 30 are governmental and 120 private. He concludes that only about 40 of these are doing systematic basic work.

Summarizing this cross-section of American opinion on war aims and key ideas, Dr. Galloway finds:

"The democracies believe that we are fighting a people's war for people's rights everywhere and that this is the 'century of the common man.'

"After hostilities cease, freedom from fear is to be insured by an international police force and freedom from want by equal access to raw materials and trade.

"World-wide human welfare will be promoted by international economic collaboration via the terms of the Lend-Lease Agreements.

"Meanwhile, the machinery of wartime collaboration among the United Nations will be carried over into the postwar period and adapted to the needs and governance of the postwar world."

Dr. Galloway continues that the present war "is seen to be an episode in a world revolution which began in 1914 and is still under way." In this connection, he continues his interpretation:

"The contemporary revolution is regarded as a challenge to liberal democracy, national self-determination, and laissez-faire economics. It can only be met by applying the principle of integration to government, economy, and nations.

"This means economic as well as political democracy, the surrender of sovereignty, and economic planning to reconcile democracy and collectivism.

"The same underlying, impersonal, inexorable trends are seen to be operating in all industrial countries, which are at different stages of development in the same general direction."

According to Dr. Galloway, on the basis of these studies, and the belief of the postwar planners, "planned economy is the twentieth-century concept destined to replace nineteenth-century liberalism." Developing this idea, as the future in the United States is foreseen, he says.

Mixed Economy

"The postwar American economy will be a mixed one in which private enterprise will be preserved as the largest single component, but it will be subject to certain minimum social standards and accompanied by larger doses of public ownership and management."

With encyclopedic thoroughness, Dr. Galloway lists and classifies the groups of postwar planning agencies by subject undertaken and by direction of their course. He concludes that postponing the plans for a better order till the war is over will be too late. It must start at once.

"No postwar planning will be worth the effort," he argues, "unless the machinery for collective security can be developed and actually working before this war ends.

"Otherwise exhaustion, mutual recriminations, and cynicism will paralyze common action after the war.

"Collective security has become essential for survival of strong states as well as the preservation of weak ones."

Summing it up, Dr. Galloway concludes the war has given a tremendous impetus to over-all planning, "though the process is still in a formative stage." He finds scores of agencies wrestling with the problem, but only a "few clear-cut blueprints," and he warns that the "path to victory and lasting peace will be a laborious and painful one."

Belgian Judges Resign as Group

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Belgian News Agency reported today that Belgian magistrates had resigned in a body, closing all the courts of the country, in a dispute with Nazi occupying authorities.

Scores of judges were arrested as hostages, the agency said.

The dispute arose when Belgian judges refused to accept Nazi judicial decrees which they said contravened the Belgian Constitution.

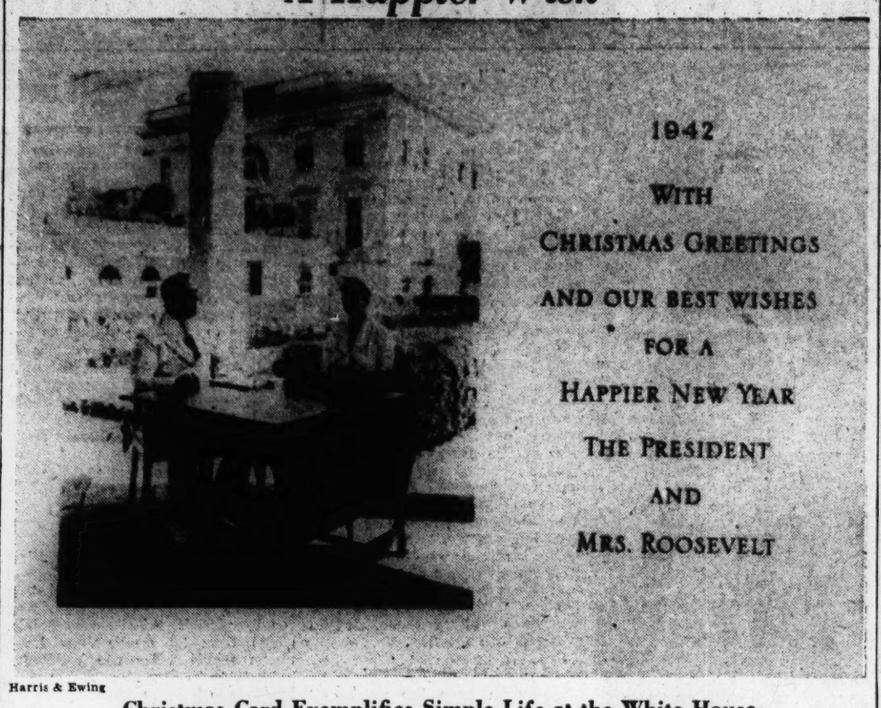
German authorities then ordered judges to postpone all decisions for two months. The mass resignations followed.

Poles in Rumania Forced to Labor

LONDON, (ONA)—The Rumanian Government is reported to have introduced forced labor for Polish women and men living in Rumania.

Polish sources said that persons under 15 and clergymen were exempt. Twenty-five per cent of the earnings of Poles will be taken over by the Rumanian authorities, reportedly to support those who are unable to work or exempt.

A Happier Wish



Harris & Ewing

Christmas Card Exemplifies Simple Life at the White House

Photographic copy of the Christmas card the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are sending to their friends this year. The card exemplifies the simple life at the Executive Mansion in Washington.

2,479,000 Youths Subject to Service

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 23

The Census Bureau estimated Dec. 16 there are 2,479,000 18- and 19-year-old youths in the country subject to military service under recent draft legislation. Of this number about 2,210,000 are white and 269,000 nonwhite.

Many of these are physically unfit or already have enlisted.

Because of a declining birth rate in the past, the Bureau said the number of males attaining the age of 18 each year in the next few years will be less than this year's total.

Il Duce Falls Under Ban Of Italian Order

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The order of the Sons of Italy in America, which says it represents about 500,000 American citizens of Italian origin, put itself on record last night as repudiating Mussolini and his Fascist Regime and urging the Italian people to welcome American troops in Italy "not as conquerors but as Liberators."

Superior Court Justice Felix Forte, of Massachusetts, Supreme President of the order, made public the text of a resolution reiterating the organization's pledges of support to the war effort and the war aims of the United Nations.

He pointed out that it already had plegded its loyal support immediately after the United States entered the war and emphasized that the appeal to the Italian people was issued at this particular time because of the likelihood that American troops might soon land in Italy.

Reporters at a press conference asked Judge Forte if his organization, and he himself, had not previously voiced enthusiasm for the regime of Mussolini. He replied bluntly that many Americans of Italian origin, including himself, had been misled by Fascist propagandists into believing that Mussolini was accomplishing great things for Italy. He added, however, that many Americans of non-Italian origin likewise were deceived.

Asked if he had received decorations from the Fascist Government, he said that in 1930 he had been named a Chevalier of the Crown of the King of Italy, but had not regarded the acceptance of this decoration as meaning he was giving up his American citizenship, nor had be considered it necessary to send the decoration back to Italy to prove his loyalty to the United States.

He emphasized that until last year there had not been a war, or even a threat of war, between Italy and the United States.

Pressure of Allies Forces Argentina to Yield Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay—More ground has been yielded by President Castillo of Argentina and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, in their stubborn defense of "absolute neutrality." The pressure has come mainly from North American and United Nations diplomacy and partly from national opinion.

It is a tactical retreat by the conservative executive of the Buenos Aires government, according to neutral observers. Tactical in the sense that Dr. Castillo and his Foreign Minister deem it expedient to grant a few favors to the Allies, who have a series of victories to their credit at this time. There is certainly no intention on their part to consider a diplomatic rupture with the Axis powers.

With the retreat, however, there has been considerable "loss of face," especially for Dr. Guiñazú. Some diplomatic sources will be surprised if the Foreign Minister continues to hold his job far into the new year. They believe his position became intolerable after the Supreme Court took cognizance of the German espionage case. He had rebuked the Congress and the press time and again in his championship of German officials, whose aiding and abetting of organized sabotage have now been proved in the courts.

Guiñazú Ridiculed

The Foreign Minister, however, is more a subject of public ridicule because of the acrid attitude taken up, diplomatically, before the United States, following the famous Welles speech. Washington immediately presented its evidence and this was amply confirmed in the investigation by the national judicial authorities. The British emphasized the point by strong support of the United States. They had been the principal sufferers in lost ships through Argentine laxity ashore.

The retreat of the Argentine executive authority was not limited to reluctant action against Axis espionage and sabotage in national ports. It was also seen in the restriction on radio messages for non-American diplomatic missions. Incidentally—though, perhaps, by design—the British will secure benefits, as no limit is placed on cable messages. The Axis powers have no cable facilities. Hitherto the British, and other non-American allies of the United States have been treated on an equal plane with the enemy.

A slight switch to the Argentine helm of international policy has been perceptible, but there is no reason to think that Argentine leaders are actuated by expedience. While the bulk of the population has strongly sympathized with the democracies in their struggle against the totalitarian nations, the rulers have taken the line that a position on the fence is best for the future of the republic.

Public Not Stirred

Nonetheless, while Parliament and newspapers have protested against executive apathy there has never been any deep stirring of the masses. The people, it is true, prefer the democratic way of life but have never spurred on their leaders to greater militancy in the cause. The Argentine was not lashed to fury even when Argentine vessels were torpedoed and sunk without warning.

One Argentine visitor put it to this correspondent in this way: "If we do not actively oppose the totalitarians and they win, we shall be their blue-eyed boys in the future. On the other hand, although we do not 'plump' for the United Nations, if they win they will quickly forget any resentment—for that is their temperament. So by straddling the fence we are bound to win either way."

Not a very noble thought, of course, but one which has been dinned into the man in the Buenos Aires street through the propaganda of German elements. Thus there was no great effort, until recently—when United Nations diplomatic pressure supplemented victories on the battlefields—to prevent actions and measures which in reality infringed the neutrality of Argentina.

North American Attitude

There has been no bitter North American condemnation of this Argentine antipathy to "foreign entanglements." It is the same policy followed by thousands and even millions in the United States up to the date of the Pearl Harbor attack. But observers feel there is every reason why the United Nations should oppose it and demonstrate its weakness. There are more Argentines taking this line today, according to reports. That is why there is a feeling that the helm of state is being moved slightly toward the port of the democracies.

There is no doubt that what is passing in Chile has had some effect on the mentality of the Argentine population.

Chile has become very annoyed at the activities of the pro-Hitlerites. Proofs that spy rings and secret organizations have existed solely for the purpose of dragging the country into the totalitarian camp have been pouring in. The dyed-in-the-wool Chilean has been roused to anger. On top of this an extremely stupid statement made in Tokyo to the effect that Chile had better watch its step has done much to pour oil on the slumbering embers.

'43 Food Basket Hinges on Processors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The extent to which government control and supervision of food production and processing will affect the family pantry and menus on the family dinner table during the coming year was brought home forcibly here recently as the nation's leading food processors gathered for a wartime conference.

Canners, frozen food packers, dehydrators, and preservers were in attendance to make plans for placing their production on the same war footing as the manufacture of tanks, planes, and ships. Unlike the heavy industries which need supply only direct war needs, food-processing industries must speed up production to turn out enough supplies for the civilian population at home, for the armed forces, for the Allies, and also must be prepared to supply the conquered countries as they are liberated.

During the coming year a government priority probably will be required to purchase many common food items. Roy F. Hendrickson, Director of the Food Distribution Administration, told processors that the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to assign food requirements and to insure the efficient and proper distribution of the available food supply.

His office also will determine what foods and what quantities are to be canned, frozen, or dehydrated. Generally speaking, all branches of the processing industry—canners, dehydrators, quick freezers, compete for the same raw materials. It is up to the government to see that these raw materials are processed into the forms that contribute most to our overall program. For instance, if the need for dried peaches is greater than for canned peaches, then the fruit must be dried.

All branches of the food processing industry set records last year but were advised by their leaders and by Government officials that they must be increased this year. In the case of the fruit and vegetable canners, for instance, packs from the 1942 fruit and vegetable crops are expected to total over 280,000,000 cases, which is over 25 per cent larger than the past five-year average. The canned pork pack was well over twice as large as the pack of a year earlier. Production of quick-frozen foods was about a third larger in 1942 than in 1941. Dehydrated vegetable production is five times greater than a year earlier. About a third of the canned fruit and vegetable pack was required to meet government war needs this year. Most of the 1942 production of canned meat is going directly for war purposes, nearly all of the canned fish, most of the dried fruits, considerable quantities of quick-frozen foods, and virtually all of the dehydrated vegetables.

Vegetable dehydration looms as the wartime boom baby of the food business. A year ago there were about 20 plants in the country with a total annual capacity of 15,000,000 pounds. As the result of a program to assist processors, Mr. Hendrickson revealed that the Department of Agriculture has approved applications for plants that will have an annual capacity of over 100,000,000 pounds by next summer. On the basis of anticipated requirements, it is estimated that some 400,000,000 pounds will be needed next year. Practically this entire amount will be shipped abroad.

Mr. Hendrickson also advised food processors that programs increasing production of peas and tomatoes will be extended to snap beans, corn, beets, carrots, pumpkin, squash, and cabbage for canning, dehydrating, and freezing.

Despite all these increased production goals, the housewife will find more empty shelves than she has during the past year. She will find fewer cans of cherries, pineapples peaches, grapefruit juice, cherries, apricots, apples, berries, asparagus, beans, beets, corn, peas, tomato juice, and spinach. She will find some canned foods have disappeared altogether and that many of her favorite one-dish meals such as spaghetti, chili con carne, and baked beans will have to be made at home.

Farm Butter Sells For $1.25 a Pound

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Dec. 23

Butter-hungry consumers in the Detroit area have been purchasing butter direct from farmers at local markets during the past few days, the City Bureau of Markets reported, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $1.25 a pound.

Office of Price Administration regulations provide that a farmer may sell his produce, up to a maximum of $75 a month, without any restriction as to ceiling prices. When the $75 figure is reached, however, the farmer, until the first of the following month, may ask no more for his products than he received during the Sept. 28-Oct. 3 period.

OPA officials pointed out that this regulation applied only to farmers and that no other persons could take advantage of it without facing possible Federal prosecution.

Proposed Flag of 'Four Freedoms' Four Upright Bars of Red on White

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—A committee of leaders in patriotic and civic organizations is laying plans for the first flying of a new "flag of four freedoms," it was announced last night.

The flag consists of four upright red bars on a field of white. It was explained that it was designed to be an inspirational symbol "not alone to the nations which comprise the United Nations, but for all peoples everywhere who wish to rally to its standard during this global war, and later, during the peace to follow."

Brooks Bridgeford Harding, who explained the idea to the civic and patriotic leaders at a meeting Monday night, was appointed chairman of a committee to decide the time, place and ceremonies of the first flying.

When flown alongside the United States flag in the United States or the Chinese flag in China, for example, the banner would represent and honor the other United Nations.

Miss Elizabeth Malott Barnes, national chairman of the correct use of the flag committee, D. A. R., attended the meeting and was named a member of the new flag committee. She praised the idea as a splendid one, although adding that she had no power to commit the D. A. R.

She said that when the flag is flown with the United State flag, it should not be on the same pole, but on a separate one to the left of the United States flag.

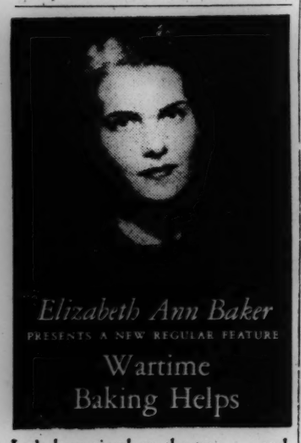
Others named on the committee were William F. Seale, United States Flag Association; Dr. Belmont Farley, National Education Association; Millard W. Rice, Director of Disabled American Veterans; Marguerite L. Sidgraves, United Nations Club.

728 Slovakian Towns Acquire Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Electrification of more Slovakian communities extending over a five-year period, has been subsidized by the Slovakian Government, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Slovakia's entire electrical industry is being concentrated to assist the Government's comprehensive program, which will bring electricity to 1,528 of Slovakia's 2,700 communities.



Let's have tinsel on the tree . . . and holly wreaths in the windows . . . let's sing the old carols "peace on earth, good will to men" . . . with more fervent meaning and hope than ever before. Let the boys who won't be home for Christmas know that in America that day will never change . . . that we will keep it the same as the warm memories they carry in their hearts.

After the rush to empty the bulging stockings . . . after the gifts have been opened and admired . . . *breakfast* is in order! Make it a gay one . . . with something special in the way of muffins to top it off . . .

Christmas Muffins

2 c. sifted flour	¼ c. butter, melted
2½ tsp. *Rumford Baking Powder*	½ c. maraschino cherries, chopped
½ tsp. salt	½ c. creme de menthe cherries, chopped
4 tblsps. sugar	
1 egg, beaten	
1 c. milk	

Sift flour, Rumford Baking Powder, salt and sugar together. Combine beaten egg, milk and butter and add to dry ingredients, stirring only until moistened. Fold in cherries. Fill greased muffin pans ⅔ full and bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 20-25 minutes. Makes 12 muffins.

These muffins are a surprise package! They contain a hidden gift of *nutrition!* Valuable amounts of those minerals, calcium and phosphorus. Every time you serve *anything* baked with *Rumford* you're helping to fill a vital part of your family's daily diet.

To make omelets light and fluffy, add a teaspoon of Rumford Baking Powder to every 6 eggs—and beat until frothy. Rumford omelets are twice as nutritious as ordinary ones—remember those minerals that Rumford contains!

Write for a FREE copy of Rumford's new booklet, "Magic Muffins". 23 tested recipes. Address a postcard to Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, R. I.

HANAN Touchstone $8.95

Smart and tough, *both!* Good-looking, *obviously* well made. A *blucher* oxford, double sole, black or brown grained calf. For folks who want a good looking shoe that *wears* long and fits comfortably. A *real* Touchstone for winter.

Hanan shoes are aristocrats! toughies under the skin..... and softly comfortable

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★

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MEL-O-WAX IS ON SALE AT HEALTH SPOT SHOE SHOPS

with Chuckles

Chuckle awhile

Such a chuckling good candy treat to meet any time of day . . . is this cheery, inviting CHUCKLES Candy by Amend. It's so good . . . so fresh . . . so pure . . . so flavor-full.

Master confectioners have dexterously blended purest ingredients to make CHUCKLES Jelly Candies mellow-smooth in texture and matchless in flavor. No better candy can be made!

You'll chuckle over the fresh, tangy orange zest of CHUCKLES Orange Slices . . . and again when you choose the merry assortment of orange, lemon, lime, cherry and anise in CHUCKLES Assorted Jellies.

CHUCKLES is a chuckling *good* Candy for all the family . . . keep packs on hand!

ASSORTED JELLIES
Five tempting flavors: orange, lemon, lime, cherry and anise.

The one thing he likes best of all . . . the thing he looks for every day . . . is a letter from you.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Garden Club Raid at Devens Finds All Soldiers Friendly

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A late communiqué from Fort Devens announces its invasion by a Garden Club force, some 60 strong, armed with clippers, hammers, stepladders, and Christmas greens. The company met with no resistance and immediately took over the Station Hospital and Lovell General Hospital for the purpose of decking them with holly.

This move is part of a state-wide offensive by the Federated Garden Clubs of Massachusetts aimed to provide the men in the Army and Navy hospitals with flowers and plants throughout the year. Each week last summer, the Federation sent its scouts to Devens with fresh flowers for all the wards. During the winter months it is sending reinforcements with plants and bulbs so that at all times the men may have something of beauty to watch grow and blossom.

First advances met with instant success. The men proved keenly interested in the flowers and in learning their names. One, boy, brought up on the hard pavements of a large city, had never held a flower in his hand before. The closest he had come to smelling one had been through the window of a florist shop. Another young chap told the Garden Club representative that she would never know how much the flowers on his bedside table meant to him, as he hadn't seen a flower for over a year. He had been stationed in Greenland.

Gifts From Individuals

This week's thrust on the part of the Garden Clubs represents an all-out effort to prepare for the arrival of Christmas. Each hospital at Fort Devens has its own detachment of Garden Club members functioning as a separate unit. Co-leaders of the group at Lovell General are Mrs. Walter Gaskill of the Belmont Garden Club and Mrs. Herbert B. Hosmer of the Concord Garden Club. Members from 11 Federated Garden Clubs are working with them and donations have been sent by several nonfederated clubs as well as individuals.

Besides the wards and all the private rooms, the library, the recreation building and lobby, the nurses' recreation room, the corpsmen's recreation room, the two day rooms for enlisted personnel, and the front of the administration building have all been decorated. The fact that 300 wreaths alone were used gives a rough idea of the size of the undertaking. Most of these wreaths were bought untrimmed and decorated by the Garden Clubs. No trees are being used in this hospital, but there is a large one outside the administration building.

Ingenuity has been the password this year in the collection of greens. One group foraged in the woods belonging to one of its members in Concord and, with careful consideration for conservation regulations, cut an entire truckload of assorted greens.

Evergreen Salvaged

Mrs. Virgil Ghirardini, President of the Winchester Garden Club, did a bit of incidental salvage in assembling her share of the equipment for the Christmas expedition to Devens. She happened to see the town men pruning the evergreens around the reservoir and upon learning that the greens were to be thrown away, asked if she might have them. In due course, truckloads of evergreen trimmings were dumped on her front lawn. With the help of her club members, who brought themselves, their shears and a picnic lunch to her house for a whole day, these cuttings were converted into wreaths and garlands.

Although the Winchester Club has only 35 active members, it has decorated five wards at Lovell General. The Belmont and Concord Clubs have each done three.

The contingent in charge of decorating Lovell General has been aided by the men in a carpentry class. As part of their occupational therapy work, the latter made six window boxes to hold the gay Christmas plants sent by the Belmont Garden Club for the solariums. Another group of men has painted a mural to be hung across the balcony of the Recreation Hall. Depicting villagers gathering in front of a country church, its snowy vista makes a cheerful scene when framed with green garlands and flanked with poinsettia plants, supplied by the staff of the Belmont Public Library.

Private Hanna Talented

Near the stage in the Recreation Hall is a large creche, the joint production of the men and the Groton Garden Club. Private Hanna of Brighton erected the creche itself and he and some other men carved some of the lambs, camels, and other figures that form the scene. Private Hanna is also responsible for the blue background with its gloriously radiating star.

At the Station Hospital, the Christmas campaign has been carried out along somewhat different lines. Although the materials were collected and donated by 19 Garden Clubs and other groups, the actual work of setting up the trees and hanging the wreaths and garlands was done by the Red Cross Gray Ladies. Co-Chairmen of these are Mrs. J. Sidney Stone of the Wayland Garden Club and Mrs. Bernard Webber of the Lexington Field and Garden Club.

Each of the 33 wards has its own tree which the men have taken great delight in helping to decorate.

Under the trees at the Station Hospital will be a present for each man there, attractively wrapped and tagged with his own name and the name of the Garden Club from which it came. As many of the Clubs have been supplying flowers for months past, they are no strangers to the men in their particular wards.

1,000 Popcorn Balls

Trimmings that met with cheers from the men in the wards were the 1,000 popcorn balls made and wrapped by Club members. The Wayland Club made 300, while both Bedford and Leominster contributed large numbers. Two other clubs that have been doing fine work on this wartime project are Worcester and the Boston Junior League Garden Club.

The wards are not the only rooms in the Station Hospital that have been attacked by the Gray Ladies with their Garden Club ammunition. While they were putting up the framework for a blue spruce star in the Recreation Hall, an M. P. happened by. When told what the finished star would be like, he begged for one for the M. P.'s hut. And he is going to get it, too!

Should there be any doubts about the men's enjoyment of flowers, the two Gray Ladies who made an arrangement using three dozen red and white carnations could banish them once for all. So many came by asking for just one flower that by the time the Ladies were through, there were only about half the flowers in the arrangement that there should have been.

Other areas covered by the General Garden Club offensive include the hospitals at Camp Edwards, Westover Field, Fort Banks, and the new Camp at Taunton, the Chelsea Naval Hospital, and the Marine Hospital at Brighton.

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By a Staff Photographer

War Relief Workers in Costume

Mrs. Edwin Nurczynski, wearing a Polish costume and showing a Polish doll, represents the Polish-American Council, and Mrs. John Cocoris, in a Greek peasant costume, represents the Greek War Relief Association. They are photographed at the Christmas Shop, 122 Newbury Street, Boston, maintained for the United Nations Relief which is making the United Nations appeal through the Greater Boston United War Fund.

A.A.U.W. Plans Co-operation On Point Rationing Program

The Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women will hold a meeting early in January to discuss what steps it can take to co-operate with the national organization in community education regarding point rationing. Basic material for such education has gone out to all branches of the Association in a letter from Dr. Kathryn McHale, General Director.

A. A. U. W. members skilled in community education are urged to volunteer as leaders to explain point rationing in every community so that all consumers will know how to shop wisely when they are asked to use War Ration Book Number Two.

"Of course, we in the Boston Branch will respond to this call," declared Mrs. B. Alden Thresher, President. But since many of the Boston members are teachers in colleges and have therefore left for the holidays, Mrs. Thresher cannot get her group together until after Christmas. "Meanwhile, however, we here are keeping ourselves informed on rationing and will be glad to answer any questions we can that come to us," Mrs. Thresher said.

"Rationing is one way to win the war," Dr. McHale wrote in her letter. "Understanding of rationing is a national need. Here is one of our major opportunities to participate in the war program.

Two actions of the recent national Board meeting regarding recruiting of college trained women for specialized types of war work were also reported to the organization in the same letter.

1. The Board approved the request of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, War Manpower Commission, that all members of the A. A. U. W. be asked to register with the Roster, which now has listed 500,000 specially trained Americans. Of these, 21,000 are women, of whom 8,000 list themselves as concerned with social welfare.

"It is important for the national welfare that the Roster should have listed in its files all women with specialized training," Dr. McHale pointed out.

2. Setting up of A. A. U. W. War Job Information and Recruiting Centers for college-trained women was recommended by the Board. Two such centers already are successfully operating under A. A. U. W. leadership, one in New York, the other in Philadelphia. College-trained women are urgently needed as technicians in the following fields: Physics, metallurgy, meteorology, chemistry, technology, geology, and various phases of engineering. Women are also desired for places in radio, public administration, economics, and statistics. These information centers on war jobs for college women will work in close co-operation with officials in industries employing scientifically trained and specialized people, with near-by colleges and universities, and with the U. S. Employment Service and the U. S. Civil Service, referring women to refresher courses and additional training where necessary.

Autoists Warned To Beware Some New 'Anti-Freeze'

Near-zero temperature the last few days has caused New England motorists to check their anti-freeze solutions, and in this connection the Boston Better Business Bureau urges car owners to exercise special care in the selection of such anti-freeze compounds. The Bureau reports:

"The announced shortage of recognized automobile radiator anti-freeze products is largely responsible for the recent appearance of a number of substitutes on the market. While some of these may undoubtedly prove themselves, there are indications that others may not be so effective, or may even cause severe damage to the cooling systems they enter. This is doubly serious under wartime conditions.

"Comparatively few motorists know that certain compounds in use for anti-freeze purposes have been condemned by Government testing bureaus and automobile manufacturers, either as excessively corrosive or as having a solvent action on rubber tubes and seal pumps, to cite two reasons.

"It cannot be said too often that your present automobile or truck is a precious investment—an investment that requires constant thought and care to keep it in continued service for the duration. Under such conditions, this is emphatically not the year in which to take chances with a cooling system. The decision as to what anti-freeze product should be purchased must be taken only after serious investigation. Only these products put out by reliable companies and known to be safe should be used."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Dec. 24
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Back Bay Yields Final December Crop of Tin Cans

Final December collection of tin cans took place in Back Bay, Boston, recentlyfi having been postponed from last Monday on account of the snowfall. Weston is thought to have led Greater Boston communities in the tin can harvest for December with 6,600 pounds, more than two pounds per person.

The War Production Board urges all housewives, restaurant, hotel and eating place proprietors not only to start saving their tin cans for the January collections, but to put extra efforts into the saving of kitchen fats. The ammunjtion makers are calling for more glycerine needed for all explosives.

"Something also must be done to wake up the public to the need of salvaging all the iron fences and abandoned automobiles in New England," says J. Burleigh Cheney, Regional Salvage Director, War Production Board." The American Legion is behind the drive for jalopies and the public should give the legionnaries every help. Iron and steel fences are just as desperately needed."

Mr. Cheney also calls attention to the Army's and Navy's call for typewriters. The Government is buying all typewriters of 1938 models and thereafter. 'Stenographers, secretaries and writers who have typewriters at home are urged to bring them to business offices so that those business houses may turn over as large a percentage as possible of office machines to the Government.

206 Cadets Commissioned

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 23 (AP)—Two hundred and six college graduates who entered the United States Coast Guard Academy in September as Reserve Cadets were commissioned as Ensigns in the Coast Guard Reserve yesterday at ceremonies held at the Academy.

Economical N. H. Legislature in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23—The incoming session of the New Hampshire Legislature can be counted on to follow the path of economy and will be "definitely opposed to any new departments or commissions," according to the answer to circular letters recently sent out by Gov. Robert O. Blood. The letters also brought a "general response in favor of shortening the session as much as possible, and keeping the number of bills introduced to a minimum." Last-minute details of the proposed State budget for the next two years are already being worked out by the Governor and the State's financial authorities. Final settlement of the budget figures will hinge on the sentiments of the lawmakers on a proposed general upward revision of salaries paid to State workers. Undoubtedly the lawmakers will have to provide some sources of new revenue and the amount of new revenue needed will depend largely on whether the pay increases for State workers are granted.

N. H. Tramway Busy

Although even the most optimistic authority looks for a big drop in New Hampshire's winter sports business, the Cannon Mountain aerial passenger tramway has already defeated last year's record for a single day's patronage during December. On Dec. 13 the tramway carried 547 winter sports passengers. The record for a single day last December was 371 passengers on Dec. 21. A check of this year's patronage at the tramway discloses that skiers are coming in crowded cars and that there are a large number of out-of-state defense workers who conserve gas over a period of weeks in order for a week-end of skiing on Cannon Mountain. As the season opens at Cannon several weeks before the rest of the north country, it will be another week or two before the general trend can be determined. Transportation is not the only problem that will work against the winter sports business. Most of past years' skiers have been of military service age so it is safe to conclude that military service will also hit the winter sports business.

Power to Prevent Fires

"It is a sardonic fact that the one local agency most familiar with fire fighting, namely, the fire department, in most of our cities and towns, has very little legal power to prevent fires before they happen," declares the board of directors of the New Hampshire Taxpayers Federation. "May we suggest to the Legislature that it consider granting to the local fire departments of larger communities, the legal power to approve the installation of all oil and coal-burning equipment in advance, so that their safety can be assured," continues the Federation. It is further pointed out that, according to Insurance Commissioner, Arthur J. Rouillard, some 504 fires out of a total of 1,478 in 1941 occurred primarily because of inferior or badly constructed heating equipment. "These 504 fires probably in large part need not have occurred at all if local fire departments were granted proper authority," continues the Federation.

Conversion Lags

New Hampshire is far behind other New England states in the conversion from oil to solid fuel burners for large users, according to War Production Board officials. Less than 20 applications have been received by the WPB for authority to buy stokers for conversion of large fuel-consuming heating plants. Slightly more than half of the applicants have been granted stoker permits, and the balance have been told that they will have to convert to hand-fired coal heating. Fuel dealers report that conversions by homeowners are not gaining any great momentum. The most common means of conserving fuel oil in New Hampshire appears to be the use of auxiliary heating facilities such as stoves and fireplaces. As the result of increased demands for stove-size coal and shipping problems, a number of fuel dealers have been unable to meet demands for the usual stove-size coal. There is still a shortage of fuel wood in many communities.

Solves Fuel Problem

Through co-operative efforts at least one New Hampshire town has solved the fuel problem. The townspeople of Alexandria have got together and have harvested not only enough wood for their needs this winter, but practically enough to take care of next year's needs. Following proposals of forestry officials, the people of Alexandria have been spending every moment possible in the woods. Those with necessary wood harvesting equipment have used it not only to get out their own wood, but for getting out wood for their neighbors. By joint work in the woods, in hauling the wood, and cutting it for use, the residents of Alexandria have employed co-operation to achieve results that even the most optimistic does not believe would have been accomplished individually.

Ration Board Changes

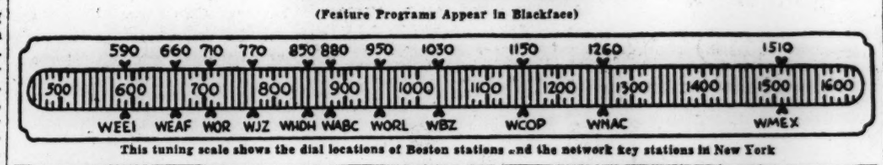
A number of ration board changes are being made in New Hampshire. For months there have been complaints against inability to get action through boards and the fact that residents of some communities have to travel a considerable distance to reach the ration board serving their communities. Already the area served by some boards has been drastically cut with the establishment of more localized operations. In order to handle ration board matters more volunteer workers are being sought. The membership of boards has also been expanded so as to reduce the amount of time required from the volunteer board members.

Finishing Dam

Finishing touches are being put on the $8,000,000 Franklin Falls flood control dam on the Pemigewasset River just above the City of Franklin. The crew that once numbered more than 1,000 workers is now down to about a handful. A few Army engineers and workmen are cleaning the project and will move out within a few weeks. The huge earthen dam has been long under construction.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	David Harum	Three R's: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling...	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post";	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Pepper Young's Family.	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45	The Victory Front.	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Right to Happiness".	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:15	Soc'l Security Board	Air Erpress Music	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Fernando Carbajal: Two	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
4:30	Bonding for Liberty	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Continents Together'	"The Ink Spots"
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Bridgeport String En.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:00	Christmas Carols	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Horace Heidt's Orch.
5:15	Carols: Date Follies	"Hop Harrington": sk..	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee: Taxes..	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	"Jack Armstrong":	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Don Winslow": drama.	News: Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Today at Duncans'	News: Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup: Sports.	Bowling and Football..
6:30	Walt. Cassell, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest: Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orch.	Lowell Thomas	Music: Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle: band..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	"Easy Aces": comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	Am. Legion Aux.: music
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments.	Your Army
8:00	Nelson Eddy with	Earl Godwin, news	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"..	Irish Music
8:15	Armbruster's Orch.	Lum 'n' Abner	Man": dramatic sketch	"The Barries," songs	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines": serial	Broadway Bandwagon
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines": serial	Dramatization
9:00	Bob Burns, "Ar-	Basin Street Chamber	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	kansas Traveler"	Music Society of: songs	Shore; guest: orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Classical Album
9:30	Lionel Barrymore:	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Classical Album
9:45	"Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists; guest	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news..	News reports; Defense
10:15	Christmas Music..	National Radio Forum..	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	OWI Program	National Radio Forum..	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	Music for Christmas	Musical Knowledge	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer,	Reggie Child's Orchestra	News; Songs of Allies..	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Hideout; Orchestra	Newscast	"What Can I Do?: drama	Richard Himber's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies";	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast: News	Music You Want	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News Reporter; Musical	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15	News Program	Newscast	Clock; Music; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	Newscast; Morning Noaes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	A Capella Choir,	Breakfast Club	"Big Sister": sketch	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Greensboro, N. C.	Breakfast Club	Food News: Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Christmas Carols	"Aunt Jenny": sketch..	Christmas Carols	"Kick-Conga!"
10:15	American Stories	"Women and the War".	"The O'Neills": drama.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer Up Gang: vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	Serial drama	calist: orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor.	Breakfast Music	Road of Life: sketch	New England Cupboard	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music	Vic and Sade: sketch	Kari Zomar's Scrapbook	Ruth Gevalt, soprano
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Christmas Program	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party":	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Air Express Music	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News: Roy Shield's	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz".	Christmas Concert	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Roy Shield's Christmas	Civilian Defense: Music.	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music.	Concert	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Earl Wrightson, songs	"Bouquet": music	"Petite Musicale"	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	Songs; Organ	Shopping news	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, with Ellen
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	White
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; Food Facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Raymond Paige's Music
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Stella Unger: Hollywood.	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"	The Three R's: variety.	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	WMEX Christmas Party.
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	"Across the Footlights".	WMEX Christmas Party.
3:30	Hollywood: "Post";	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	WMEX Christmas Party.
3:45	The Victory Front.	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness".	Shady Valley Folks	WMEX Christmas Party.
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Special Christmas Eve	Network program	Shep Fields' Orchestra.
4:15	Walter Gross' Orch.	Air Express Music	program	Network program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30	Victory Council	War Dep'tment's Christ-	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Mr. Neptuna": sketch.	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	News Program	mas Party; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Bridgeport String En.	Count Basie's Orchestra
5:00	Christmas Carols	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Art Kassel's Orchestra
5:15	Carols; Date; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee: Taxes.	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Glen Miller's Orchestra.
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Eliot	News; Dinner Concert.	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Football & Bowling
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News.	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest: Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today.	Bob Hardy's Orch.	Lowell Thomas	Music: "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Carols.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours".	Burroughs Newsboys
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	Yon and the War	music; Andy Devine	Paul Decker's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"The Plot to Over-	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
8:15	throw Christmas"	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Wallenstein, conductor.	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	Cornish Christmas.	Christmas Concert with	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery dramatization	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Carols; Cecil Brown	Wilbur Evans, baritone;	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery dramatization	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Josephine Houston, so-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	teur program	prano; chorus	Janet Blair; Fay Bain-	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Frankie Masters' Orch..	ter; J. Carson; A.	United Nations Choir:	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields a.	Tombes; Music Maids	carol singing	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report, Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	"Wings to Victory";	Lionel Barrymore, guest	Treasury Star Parade	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	drama; orchestra	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news	Christmas Music
10:45	News; World War II	Dance Orchestra	Making"	Dance orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.
11:00	'Command Performance': variety show for armed forces; guest artists	'Command Performance'; variety show	'Command Performance': variety show for U. S. armed forces; entertain- ment by guest artists..	News Service 'Command Performance': variety show for armed forces; guest stars	'Command Performance': variety show for U. S. armed forces; entertain- ment by guest artists..
11:15		Fishermen's Program			
11:30		Sportscast; News			
11:45					

Cast Chooses Yuletide Airs For Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor; Robert Weede, baritone; George Sebastian and his orchestra, have selected their favorite Christmas music to be presented tonight on Great Moments in Music. Miss Tennyson will sing "Ave Maria" by Bach-Gounod, with Joseph Fuchs, concertmaster of the orchestra, playing the violin obbligato; Jan Peerce will sing Adam's "O, Silent Night"; and Robert Weede Gounod's "Nazareth." Together Miss Tennyson and Mr. Peerce will sing Schubert's "Serenade." The orchestra will play the Prelude to the third act of Wagner's "Lohengrin." The program will close with Gruber's "Silent Night" by the entire ensemble, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Thursday

President Roosevelt's annual Christmas greeting to the nation will be carried on all networks at a time and place to be announced only at the last moment.

Music by Bach and Randall Thompson will be heard on the Negro choral program, Agricultural and Technical College A Cappella Choir of Greensboro, N. C. Charles Colman will conduct, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Haydn's "The Toy Symphony," and Saint-Saëns' "Carnival of the Animals" will be Alfred Wallenstein's Christmas offering on "Sinfonietta," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

The United Nations Choir composed of servicemen from the Allied countries will sing Christmas carols of those nations, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Singing traditional Cornish Christmas carols, a group of Cornish miners will be heard in a program originating in a California gold mine, 2,000 feet underground, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

For the third consecutive year Amos and Andy will again step out of character to give to the children their Christmas presentation of "Story of the Lord's Prayer," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

American soldiers stationed at Ladd Field, Fairbanks, Alaska, will send Christmas greetings to their families. Speakers will be Col. Dale V. Gaffney and Maj. Milton H. Ashkins. Music by the Ladd Field orchestra, NBC, 6:30 p. m. (Not on WBZ).

Norman Corwin's rhymed fantasy, "Plot to Overthrow Christmas" will be presented for the fourth time over CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Radio's Yuletide tradition, Lionel Barrymore's portrayal of Scrooge in Dickens' "A Christmas Carol," will be heard on the Rudy Vallee program, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Park Department Is Host to 2,000 Boston Children

Merry shouts of children's laughter rang out from 11 of Boston's municipal gymnasiums recently as the City Park Department gave its annual Christmas parties for an estimated 2,000 youngsters.

Folk dances, novelty games, races and singing of Christmas carols comprised much of each program, and to add a patriotic touch in this year of war, each party included a mass salute to the flag.

Yesterday there were gatherings at the Home for Italian Children, Jamaica Plain; the Hyde Park Municipal Building; the Home for Destitute Catholic Children; the Boston Newspapermen's Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a number of other locations. Hull played host to the children of officers and enlisted men stationed at Fort Revere.

Boston's parties today were in the charge of William M. Mullen, Director of Recreation for the City. They are an annual feature specially encouraged by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Five New England Officers Are Held In Philippines

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP) — Five New Englanders were included on a list of 141 officers of the United States Army, who, the War Department announced recently, were held prisoners by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands. The next of kin have been notified.

New Englanders and their next of kin follow:

Connecticut

Neary, Maj. James S.—Charles S. Neary, father, Box 82, R.F.D., 3, Bridgeport.

Maine

Packard, Maj. Harry Brown—Mrs. Ila Gray Packard, wife, Milo.

Presnell, Lieut. John P., Jr.—John P. Presnell, father, 258 Vaughn Street, Portland.

Massachusetts

Hughes, Maj. Joseph J.—Mrs. Pauline Evangeline Hughes, wife, 65 Rosewood Street, Mattapan.

Vermont

Ignaszewski, Maj. Frank—Mrs. Mary Ignaszewski, mother, 378 Main Street, Winooski.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
London—6:30 p. m.—The War at Sea. GSC, 9.58 meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg, 19.17m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23meg, 19.6m.
London—8 p. m.—Democracy's Marchoes; William Holt, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71meg, 25.5m; VLQ5, 9.68meg, 41m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG4, 15.23meg, 19.6m.
London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRC, 2.91meg, 102m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Opera Selections, TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallichio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Dyana Gale Sings.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Fernando Carbajal, talk.
4:45 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble. Frank Rotl, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Panama!"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"They's the Barrie"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Just Five Lines"; serial.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Pearl and Morton Gould's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

OPA—Its Aims and Accomplishments Are Reviewed by the N. E. Regional Director

Beneficial Effects of Plan Are Pointed Out by Backman

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

OPA is the child nobody loves. In the eyes of the public, the Office of Price Administration combines all the less attractive characteristics of schoolmaster and a policeman. Its news is always bad for someone; it is always telling us we must go without, cut down, sacrifice—or else.

But OPA will have grown up by another year and, in the view of Kenneth B. Backman, its regional director in New England, will have developed muscles and stature and be very attractive indeed. Few people realize, Mr. Backman thinks, just how much OPA is doing for them right now.

The individual sees only its faults and its weaknesses, its complicated regulations and its tons of application blanks. He doesn't yet appreciate its effect upon prices and upon our whole economic system; he doesn't yet realize, declares Director Backman, that OPA will prove to have been the very thing to save the country from dread inflation and even revolution, after the war.

What It Is Doing

But let Mr. Backman tell it in his own words. "To the armed forces," he says, "we are giving assurance of returning to a worthwhile world economic system, as well as assurance that the funds they send home to dependents are not being dissipated by constantly rising prices.

"For the business man, we are endeavoring to save his business from chaos and possible failure through inflation; and whatever the temporary losses and hardships may be now, they are but a small percentage compared to those which would follow a serious inflation.

"For consumers, we are endeavoring to save our standard of living, although there admittedly will be temporary losses and discomforts.

"For taxpayers, we are making possible the avoidance of enormous taxes which would otherwise have to be paid by them and their children in the future.

"For purchasers of various types of savings—war bonds, insurance policies, pensions, and annuities—we are protecting their savings.

"And for all citizens, we believe there is a good chance that we are helping materially to save our democracy; because if we did hit a terrific inflation period in this country, democracy might go down before it."

Rationing Boards

Not the least of the reasons for OPA's present success—yes, it is succeeding, whatever you may have thought the last time you tried to buy tires—is the existence of the local war price and rationing boards which dot the country. "Neighbors should decide neighbors' problems" was the principle upon which the boards were founded. and upon which they now function. Says Mr. Backman, "With all its admitted faults, it is the most effective system possible."

Members of the boards are volunteer workers in every case, people well thought of in their community, and representative of the community. This last means that if a town includes numbers of factory workers, there will be a factory worker on the ration board, or at least a person who has been a factory worker and understands their problems. If there are large tenement sections in a city, then the ration board will have at least one member who knows what it is to live in a tenement. Many of the boards include one or more women members, and it is hoped that eventually they all will.

Mr. Backman reports that the trend is at present toward more boards. "We are encouraging the idea," he says, "that no board should try to serve more than 30,000 people."

Two Objectives

OPA is responsible for the carrying out of two of the objectives in the President's seven-point anti-inflation program, announced on April 27 this year: to stabilize rents and prices, and to insure equitable distribution of scarce goods. On April 28 the General Maximum Price Regulation was put into effect, followed later by orders controlling rents. At that point, OPA was left to hold the line alone, and soon Leon Henderson was forced to report that inflationary pressures "of the most serious character and dimensions were building up, threatening our price ceilings and the entire stabilization program."

Within a few months, however, the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 was passed, so that today OPA considers the public may rest easy—the Office of Price Administration is in a position to achieve economic stabilization for the duration.

Figures have just been made public which present a dramatic picture of how we have escaped the disastrous economic upheaval which accompanied the first World War. Many remember the soaring prices of 1920 and the years just preceding, but many have forgotten just how astronomical the price rise was. Consider these comparative percentages now published by the Boston Better Business Bureau:

	Retail price rise resulting from World War I (to 1920)	Retail price rise resulting from World War II (to Oct., 1942)
Potatoes	271%	38%
Sugar	253%	25%
Leg Lamb	108%	35%
White bread	105%	10%
Milk	88%	23%
Round steak	77%	34%

Butter went to an average price of 78 cents a pound, eggs to 74 cents a dozen, sugar to 26 cents a pound. Remember?

Rationing in Europe

European countries ration commodities for one or more of five reasons: (1) To aid in the enforcement of price control, since price control without rationing leads to black markets. (2) To release consumer purchasing power to finance the war. (3) To force the population to curtail consumption so that manpower is released for production of war goods. (4) To distribute foodstuffs and other commodities according to some social pattern, such as allowing factory workers more meat, etc. (5) To obtain equitable distribution of scarce consumer goods. This last is the reason our own Government has begun to employ rationing.

The War Production Board insists on proof that a real and otherwise unavoidable scarcity exists, before it will ask OPA to go ahead and ration a commodity. This is because rationing is a serious inconvenience to the public, it plays havoc with trade practices, and involves enforcement problems that are very difficult to solve without large manpower to handle them.

Public support is not easy to secure. "The easiest way to obtain the support of the public," says Mr. Backman, "is of course to wait until we're all out of the thing to be rationed. Then people beg for rationing. But we don't like to do that. We want to ration before the supply is all gone." Mr. Backman frankly admits that no rationing plan yet devised will guarantee absolute equality. "Rough justice is about all we can promise," he says.

There are many techniques of rationing. The simpler ones cost less to administer, but they are harder on the people. "The minute you begin to allow for exceptions in a rationing plan," says Mr. Backman, "your plan begins to run into money. It's a case of either throwing the objections into the waste basket and saving money, or spending money and being just." Yet with all its complications, rationing in the United States is today costing only about 90 cents per year per person.

OPA expects to simplify its price control regulations in the near future, by working out some system on which to classify retail stores and then assign ceiling prices accordingly—on a flat dollars-and-cents basis. Foods, they think, will be the first category to be simplified thus.

Brandeis Head In Bronze Gift To Museum

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, announces the acceptance of a gift from William de Krafft of New York City, in the form of a bronze portrait head of Louis D. Brandeis, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The sculptor is Eleanor Platt, a member of the National Sculpture Society. The head is a replica of the one she was commissioned to make for presentation to the Supreme Court, by the American Bar Association, as a tribute from fellow members in the profession.

Recent accessions also include an important group of water colors by American and English artists. Two of them are landscapes by J. M. W. Turner: "An Alpine Valley" and "Aosta." They were formerly in the collection of Mrs. Leonard K. Elmhirst (née Dorothy Payne Whitney) and were on exhibition from 1912 to 1942 at the Metropolitan Museum, New York City.

The water color sketch, "Genuine Sauce à la Russe," by Thomas Rowlandson, brilliant English political and social caricaturist of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, is an entertaining picture showing a somewhat merry group testing bottles inscribed, "The Genuine Sauce à la Russe being prepared from an original Receipt which has been for Years in use at the first Tables on the Continent. . . ."

Winter scenery in Canadian woods is the subject of "An Impediment in Traveling," a water color by George Harvey, an English artist who came to the United States in 1820, painted miniatures in New York and Boston, and exhibited them during the 1830's at the Boston Athenaeum. The painting is the gift of Miss Mabel H. Cummings, in memory of her sister, Miss Emma G. Cummings.

Four other paintings recently acquired are "The Green Dory" by Winslow Homer; "Redhead Ducks" by Frank W. Benson; "Still Life with Fruit and Flowers" by Henry George Keller; and "On the Seine" by Homer Martin.

Gifts to the textile department consist of lace worn by Queen Charlotte on her marriage to King George III, in 1761; an embroidered picture, "The Sacrifice of Isaac," American, dated 1733; a sampler by a seven-year-old girl, Eliza Hall, worked in 1817, and an English needlepoint picture of about 1685.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

New York Man's Gift

At top: English needlepoint picture of about 1685, which is a new acquisition of the Museum through gift. Below: Bronze portrait head of Louis D. Brandeis, late Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Portsmouth Yard To Launch 2 Subs

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 23 (AP)—Portsmouth Navy Yard's Christmas gift to the nation will be the submarines Cisco and Cabrilla, to be launched tomorrow weeks ahead of schedule, Rear Admiral Thomas Withers, Commandant of the Yard, announced today.

Construction of the Cisco established a new record for speed from keel laying to launching, Admiral Withers disclosed. He attributed the record to volunteer Sunday work on the part of civilian personnel.

No details of the new construction records were made public, but it was pointed out that increased building speeds will enable new submarines to join—weeks ahead of schedule—the boats which already have sent to the bottom more than 800,000 tons of Axis shipping.

Mrs. Lewis B. Combs of Washington, D. C., will sponsor the Cabrilla while Mrs. Jessie Bingham Bennett of Annapolis, Md., will christen the Cisco. Mrs. Combs is the wife of Captain Lewis B. Combs, Assistant Chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks, while Mrs. Bennett is the wife of Rear Admiral Andrew C. Bennett, commanding a task force of the Atlantic Fleet.

Army Chaplain Sees No Early Ending of War

Col. William C. Cleary, Commander of the Army Chaplain's School at Harvard University, addressing the Christmas luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler yesterday said:

"We are in the war today simply because the world at large has forgotten the meaning of the phrase 'the peace that surpasses all understanding.' We sought our peace selfishly, in human satisfaction, in wealth, in power, in luxury, in material progress, in higher standards of living.

"Even in our most optimistic mood we see no early end to this titanic struggle. We see no hope that soon the enemy will be defeated; that soon the world will lay down its arms and those who sought one another's lives will once more work together as brothers in a world of peace."

Colonel Cleary added that the conflict was becoming for many of the soldiers "a spiritual crusade." They realize, he said, that it will not be sufficient to defeat Hitler and Hitlerism. They must defeat everything on which Hitler made his rise to power.

"They must defeat the godlessness, the atheism, the materialism, the cynicism that made possible a Hitler and all his dreams of world domination.

"This war can be a horrible, frightening waste unless all of us realize what the men in the service realize, namely that without Christ there can be no peace."

Sales Parley to Discuss Postwar Outlook

Problems of wartime—and the postwar outlook—as they affect markets, merchandise, and manpower, are scheduled for discussion by 30 outstanding executives of industry, government, sales, merchandising, publishing, advertising and finance, at the New England Wartime sales Management Conference, Jan. 8 and 9, it was announced today.

The Conference, sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and a co-operating group of leading national and New England business organizations, is to be held at the Hotel Statler, in Boston.

Prominent among the speakers will be Frederick C. Crawford of Cleveland, newly-elected President of the National Association of Manufacturers and President of Thompson Products, Inc. Mr. Crawford is a native of Watertown, Mass., and former president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. His company and its subsidiaries, all engaged in war production, have the largest pay roll of any individual group in the Cleveland area.

The planning and pioneering work which Sears Roebuck and Co. is accomplishing in making available new products not involving essential war materials will be described by T. V. Houser of Chicago, Vice-President in charge of merchandising for that organization.

New Products

Theodore G. Joslin, Director of Public Relations for E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Wilmington, under the title of "The New World of Nineteen-Forty-X," will bring to the Conference an account of new products and processes for war and future needs which du Pont's 100 manufacturing plants and other leading American industries and scientific groups have undertaken. Mr. Joslin, another former Massachusetts man, was secretary to President Hoover and was for years a Boston newspaper man.

John H. Van Deventer, President and Editor of The Iron Age, New York, will be the Conference keynote speaker, opening the morning session on Jan. 8 with a talk on "What War Is Doing to your Post War Markets." Charles L. Sheldon, chief of the Containers Division, War Production Board, will speak on "What You Don't Know about Washington."

New product development undertaken by B. F. Goodrich Co., will be described by Vice-President James J. Newman, Akron. Dr. Howard T. Hovde, consultant for the United States Department of Commerce and a professor at Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, will speak on "Economic Shell Holes in National Markets." Another editor, Dr. Charles W. Robey of Newsweek magazine, New York, will address one of the luncheon sessions on "Post-War Problems America Must Face."

Annual Luncheon

At the annual luncheon and rally for salesmen and sales executives on Jan. 9 the key speaker will be Zenn Kaufman, dynamic advocate of greater showmanship in business, who is trade relations manager of Stagg-Finch Distillers Corp. New York. This luncheon will be attended by 1200 members of New England sales staffs and their executives. Manpower and wartime utilization of sales and other personnel will be discussed by L. C. Hart Vice-President of Johns-Manville Corporation New York; Don G. Mitchell, Vice-President of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., New York and E. C. Johnson, President, H. A. Johnson Company, Boston.

Ten speakers will discuss "The Sales Department—Wartime Operation and Post-War Planning" at an evening panel meeting on Jan. 8, under the direction of Robert P. Tibolt, Vice-President of the New England Coke Co.

The Sales Managers Club and Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are assisted in planning and organizing the Conference by committees representing the New England Council, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Advertising Club of Boston, Smaller Business Association of New England, Boston Trade Association Executives, and various other organizations.

Day Care for 100,000 Children Of Working Mothers Is on Way

Day care for 100,000 Massachusetts "eight-hour orphans" is in sight today following a meeting at which it was announced that 59 Bay State communities now have established child care committees.

Under sponsorship of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, federal, state, and local agencies are combining their efforts to set up day nurseries for children of war-working mothers.

Local committees are preparing the nurseries for youngsters 12 years and under, it was announced, so that children now left alone during the day may not be without adequate care.

In addition to several hundred such nurseries which existed in Massachusetts before the war, some 12 have now been actually put into operation for war emergency service, Alfred F. Whitman, Chairman of the State Safety Committee's Child Care Division, disclosed today.

Excellent Work Is Reported

He said model units had been set up in Springfield, and that other excellent work had been done in Waltham and North Adams.

Included in the pre-war nurseries still continuing are 95 WPA units, which will hold over for a short while even after the WPA is dissolved Feb. 1, 1943, Mr. Whitman declared. Eventually his organization hopes and expects to take over these nurseries.

One novel idea has been to make use of idle kindergarten plants in churches, the Chairman said, adding that school projects are also being utilized.

Once established, the nurseries in industrial communities everywhere will free a large number of women for work and thus help to relieve acute manpower shortages, it is expected.

Both Needed Eventually

Authorities hope that the supply of childless women will be exhausted first before mothers are taken, but expect that both the married and unmarried will be needed.

Yesterday's meeting was in charge of Mr. Whitman and included representatives of the United States Employment Service, the State Government, the WPA, labor unions, the Parent Teacher Association, and social service groups.

In each of 59 industrial cities and towns, it was disclosed, newly formed committees are engaged in finding suitable quarters for the nurseries and in arranging for supplies, transportation, administration, and trained personnel

Because present Massachusetts law requires that nurseries provide only for the indigent, a special executive order may be necessary. If so, it will be issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, his office has promised.

Federal assistance in the form of money and advice from the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Service, is expected.

The communities which now have Child Care Committees are these: Amesbury, Ashland, Attleboro, Athol, Auburn, Belmont, Beverly, Boston, Brockton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Clinton, Canton, Dudley, Everett, Fall River, Fitchburg, Framingham, Greenfield, Haverhill, Hingham, Holyoke, Ipswich, Lawrence, Leominster, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Marlboro, Medford, Medway, Natick, Needham, New Bedford, Newton, North Adams, Northampton, Northbridge, Norwood, Orange, Peabody, Pittsfield, Quincy, Rockland, Salem, Shelburne, Buckland, Somerville, Southbridge, Spencer, Springfield, Taunton, Warren, Watertown, Waltham, Webster, Wellesley and Worcester.

Women in Plants Keep Work Going

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23 (AP)—New England women have been "an absolute Godsend" in the production field, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Army production chief, said recently in an interview during a whirlwind inspection of war plants in this city.

General Knudsen said that while New England has not "scratched bottom" yet in the manpower problem, "we may have trouble next spring." He did not amplify this statement except to say that in the case of the Pratt & Whitney Company in East Hartford, airplane engine manufacturers, production would be doubled in the spring.

General Knudsen visited the A. C. Gilbert Company and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company plants before leaving for a trip through the Bridgeport Grinding Machine Company, Inc., in Bridgeport.

Concerning the use of women in war industries, General Knudsen declared that they had prevented a stoppage of production due to a shortage of manpower.

Clifford A. Lockwood

Brigadier Clifford A. Lockwood, who passed on yesterday, was provisional secretary of the Salvation Army in New England.

He joined the Salvation Army in 1914 and served with it in France during World War I. Brigadier Lockwood was born in Cleveland, and was draftsman for the American Aluminum Company in Pittsburgh before joining the Salvation Army.

Maj.-Gen. W. E. Lombard

Maj.-Gen. Walter E. Lombard, Boston mechanical engineer and patent attorney, who passed on yesterday, was prominent in Massachusetts military circles.

He was the oldest living past commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.

A native of Cambridge, General Lombard began his military career in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia shortly after the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War he was in command of the land defenses at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.

In 1910 General Lombard was promoted to colonel in the coast artillery, in 1915 was commissioned a major general, and was afterwards retired by the then Gov. David I. Walsh.

Other military affiliations of General Lombard included memberships in the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; the First Corps Cadets; Post 113 of the Grand Army of the Republic; and the Massachusetts Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots.

Many Stores to Close On Dec. 26 and Jan. 2

In response to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appeal for closing of nonessential business establishments Dec. 26 and Jan. 2, the Saturdays after the holidays, most retail stores in the State will comply. A canvass in Boston showed today that virtually all retail shops will be closed all day on both Saturdays. This included those who were members of the Retail Trade Board and many others.

The Governor's appeal said: "The fuel shortage makes it imperative to do without heat wherever possible over the forthcoming long week ends. I have asked for the voluntary closing on the next two Saturdays of all business establishments not engaged in war production or the distribution of the necessaries of life. This appeal is to users of coal, as well as of oil. In order that there may be a maximum of compliance and a minimum of confusion I urge that plans for these closings be completed at the earliest possible moment."

A Christmas Message

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
GOVERNOR

To the Citizens of Massachusetts:

At this war-torn Christmas season Mrs. Saltonstall and I extend to the citizens of Massachusetts the greetings of the Commonwealth and our own warmest personal best wishes. Uppermost in our thoughts are reverence for the men and women who have given their lives in the cause of liberty; prayer for those who are fighting, for the wounded, for the sick. Our hearts likewise are with all our loved ones in service, far from home; and for those here whose Christmas table will have empty places.

All this sacrifice and suffering will not have been in vain if our country remains secure and free; and if the spirit of Peace on earth, good-will to men once more prevails on Christmas Day. May we at home steadfastly carry on the brave tradition of our defenders to the end that peace may come again and men be brothers throughout the world.

Let us join in solemn remembrance of the day so long ago when Christ was born and brought to this earth the spirit of brotherly love. With fulfillment of His teachings as our goal, then we may indeed have cause to look forward to the not too distant day when truly we may wish each other a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Leverett Saltonstall
Governor of the Commonwealth

Greetings From Governor Saltonstall

In place of his usual Christmas card Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has this year sent his greetings of the season to the citizens of the State in the public message shown above.

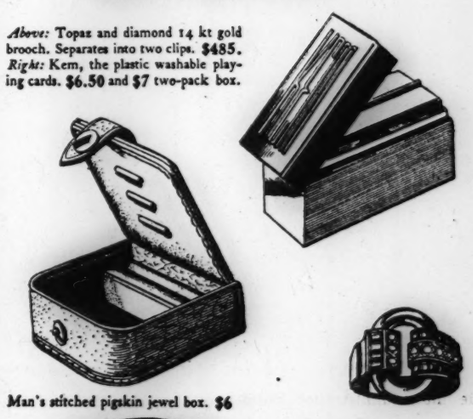
GIFT IDEAS

for last-minute shoppers

If you are still searching
for the "right" presents, come in to Shreve's.
You'll find a variety of things in a range of prices that
will end your troubles. And remember this,
it costs no more to shop at Shreve's.

Prices include Federal tax wherever it applies

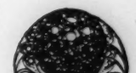
Above: Topaz and diamond 14 kt gold brooch. Separates into two clips. $485. *Right:* Kem, the plastic washable playing cards. $6.50 and $7 two-pack box.



Man's stitched pigskin jewel box. $6

Sapphire and diamond 14 kt gold ring. $425

Service plates with pattern in gold and red, green or blue. $100 a dozen.



Sapphire and diamond ring. $275

Aquamarine and diamond ring. $135

Brocade evening bag with gold-coloured metal frame. $18.15

14 kt gold bowknot brooch. $64

Aquamarine flower brooch. $99

Ruby and diamond Hamilton bracelet watch. $475

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CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1800
OPEN WEEKDAYS FROM 9:45 AM TO 5:45 PM
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Russian Advance Against Germans Gaining Impetus in Middle Don Region

Continued from Page 1

dispatches as of high military value. Some had airfields from which the Nazis had been flying troops and supplies to the Stalingrad area. Others were links in the communications system along the Rostov-Moscow rail line between Millerovo and Voronezh.

These largest towns were Koleschatoe, Nikolske, Morozovka, Verkhnegrachevsky, Popovka, Kamensky, Grekov, and Fyodorvka. Some are east of the Rostov-Moscow line, northeast of Millerovo, but others like Nikolske and Kamensky lie well to the west of the railway, on the edge of the Ukraine.

Dispatches reporting that the Russians had pushed to within 132 miles of Rostov indicated that they were some 12 miles north of the important rail junction of Millerovo. Millerovo is 120 miles north of Rostov.

Altogether, on the Middle Don front and the central front west and northwest of Moscow, Russian offensives were said to have won back more than 900 miles of vital rail lines from the Germans.

Nearly 450 miles of this total was said to be in the Don Bend, Middle Don, and Stalingrad sections.

There despite heavy snow and hampering drifts, the Russians reported advancing at such speed that they captured Nazi winter warehouses.

Following up the battering attacks of tanks, Russian infantry was said to be straightening the whole Middle Don line.

One dispatch said the Russians now held not merely a series of populated places, but formed a long, straight front deep in machine-gun positions, mortars, and heavy artillery.

German Reserves Are Beaten Back

The Germans managed to throw reserves into the fighting in an attempt to halt the Soviet advance in the area between Voronezh and Millerovo, but the troops of Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin beat down their resistance and stormed to new successes, the Russians said.

A dispatch to Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, said Russian soldiers seemed to pick up new tempo in the increasingly bad weather.

One war bulletin related that in capturing one of a large number of populated places, one unit took 2,200 prisoners, along with many heavy guns, trucks, and tractors.

New bitter fighting within the Stalingrad factory area also was reported with the Germans counterattacking from their blockhouses and dugouts but retreating to their lines after losing 200 men and a number of guns.

The Germans were said to be counterattacking again in the Rzhev area without success and the Russians said they continued mopping up operations near Velikie Luki.

The Soviet Information Bureau made a pointed denial of a German claim that some Russian troops were encircled between Kalinin and Lake Ilmen, northwest of Moscow.

Casey Says Italy Will Remember '43

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 23

Mr. R. G. Casey, British Empire Minister to the Middle East, asserted in a BBC broadcast that it was quite possible the war could be won from the Middle East, using that section as a springboard.

"The impression in the Middle East is that 1943 is going to be a year that will be long remembered with dread by the Italians," Mr. Casey said.

"It will be the year in which they will pay a heavy price for having kicked France when she was down. Only one thing can save the Italian people and that one thing they will not have the courage to do."

North Africa:

British Push Ahead In Pursuit of Rommel

Vanguards of the British Eighth Army were reported unofficially to be nearing Buerat el Hsun, in pursuit of the remnants of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps.

A communiqué issued in Cairo did not indicate geographical positions, but said British patrols continued to harass the withdrawing enemy troops and commented that "the work of mine clearance and road repair is continuing satisfactorily."

In Tunisia, Allied detachments felt out Axis deployments in the continuing winter showers.

Observers with the Anglo-American forces outside Tunis and Bizerte say that even if the rains end earlier than expected the most difficult sort of fighting will remain for the besiegers.

Much of the terrain is a succession of low hills which curb visibility and make attacks dangerous and perhaps costly.

The major attention remained centered around Medjez-el-Bab, from which Allied patrols Monday penetrated 15 miles northeastward toward Tunis before making contact with the Germans.

In that direction the relatively flat country is easy to traverse in dry weather.

Military sources said the opposing lines were "relatively continuous from the Mediterranean coast west of Bizerte southward to west of Mateur and on down to the rough mountain country north of Medjez-el-Bab, but farther to the south only outposts mark the territory nominally claimed by the opposing forces."

Allied Warplanes Hold Upper Hand

From the air standpoint, the Royal Air Force and the United States Army Air Force are still hampered primarily by the lack of a sufficient number of advanced airdromes with all-weather runways from which to carry the continuous short-range air war directly into the main battle area.

Despite this handicap, Allied warplanes recently seized the upper hand. A spokesman asserted that they now were able to carry on a widespread offensive against German ground forces.

Communiqués from the London Admiraly and British Middle East headquarters in Cairo listed these Axis surface craft as victims of the war of attrition in the Mediterranean:

One Axis supply ship sunk, 1 believed sunk, and 2 more supply ships and an escorting destroyer torpedoed by submarines. Whether the last three vessels were fatally damaged was not ascertained.

One small enemy supply vessel sunk in the Gulf of Gabes (off the Tunisian coast) by light naval forces.

One enemy merchant vessel set afire and a small escort ship hit directly off Sicily and two hits scored on enemy vessels in the main basin at Tunis by Allied planes Monday night. The Cairo communiqué said "no trace of the smaller (escort) vessel could be found after the attack" off Sicily.

The Admiralty said two of the supply ships torpedoed were southbound "in the Tunis-Bizerte area." A single submarine accounted for both, it reported, saying one went down and "it was considered probable the second ship also sank."

Another Submarine Scores Two Hits

Another submarine scored two hits each on the other two supply ships and the destroyer in an attack on a convoy off Sardinia, the Admiralty said. It reported that "it was not possible to observe the final results of these attacks."

The Italian communiqué broadcast from Rome said that Axis forces also were active against Allied communication lines. It reported that German planes had severely damaged five large merchant ships and a torpedo boat in attacks on British and American convoys in Algerian waters.

Detailing one phase of the attacks upon Axis shipping, the RAF's Middle East news service said that Malta was a springboard for torpedo-carrying Albacores in the attack off Sicily. A 70-foot jet of smoke and steam arose from the merchant ship and the escort vessel's position was marked by a large patch of oil.

Wellington bombers based on the battered British island made the new smash at Tunis and were declared to have scored several direct hits on two ships in the main basin, causing both to disintegrate in crimson explosions which merged into one great burst.

Explosives were dropped upon the Tunis freight yards included one 4,000-pounder and a 1,000-pound bomb burst on the edge of the canal linking La Goulette with the Tunis harbor, the account said.

Mediterranean:

Reinforcements Reach Malta

The landing of reinforcements at Malta was announced by the Admiralty in London.

One U-boat was destroyed during the operations, a communiqué said.

"In the course of a series of operations now completed large reinforcements of war materials and supplies have been landed at Malta without major interference from the enemy," it was announced.

"During these operations, one U-boat was destroyed by his Hellenic (Greek) Majesty's ship Queen Olga and H. M. S. Petard.

Sumatra Raid:

Sabang Bombed By British Force

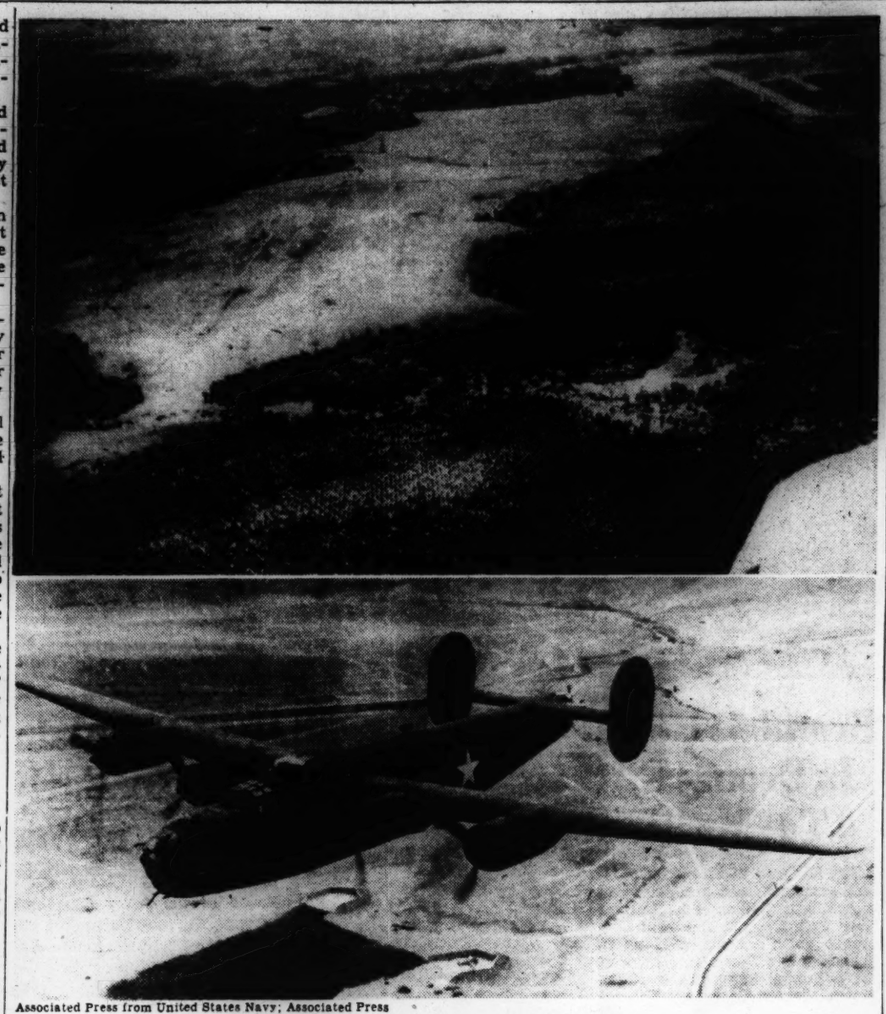
In announcing the aerial attack on Japanese military targets at Sabang, at the northern end of the Island of Sumatra in the Netherlands East Indies, the British Admiralty in London said "large explosions followed by fire were observed." All the aircraft participating in the mission were said to have returned safely.

The attack, which was carried out on the night of Dec. 20, was launched from a naval force operating in the Bay of Bengal, the communiqué said.

The announcement made no mention of opposition, indicating that the Japanese probably had been taken completely by surprise.

It was the first reported Allied offensive operation against Sumatra since the Japanese announced they had completed occupation of the island last March 27 and the first mention of Allied naval operations in the Bay of Bengal in many months.

Sabang is situated just off the upper tip of Sumatra and is separated from that island by narrow Malacca Passage. It is approximately 800 miles east of Ceylon, the nearest British naval base.



Associated Press from United States Navy; Associated Press

A Lot Hinges on Control of Guadalcanal

The aerial photo shows in detail Henderson Field which United States Marines seized from the Japanese last August and have held since, the base from which American fliers are launching ever-extending aerial blows at the forces of Nippon in the Southwest Pacific. The lower view is of American-built Liberator bomber planes now flying freely from this Japanese-made airfield on the now famous island.

U. S. Cannon Found Better Than German

By the Associated Press

With U. S. Forces in Tunisia, Dec. 20, Delayed

An American general who has been taking part in tank actions around Medjez-el-Bab declared today that the United States Army's 75 millimeter anti-tank guns are "more than a match" for the famous German 88 millimeter weapon.

"Our equipment equals the best the Germans have, and they are using tanks on this front so fresh out of the factory they have gone less than 300 miles," declared the general.

United States medium tanks also have outfought the latest German Mark IV's, he added.

Observers said planes from the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Illustrious, which was reported operating in the Bay of Bengal Oct. 23, possibly made the attack.

Meanwhile, from New Delhi, India, came word that RAF bombers and fighter planes had again attacked Akyab, Japanese-held port in Burma on the Bay of Bengal, toward which Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's army is advancing steadily.

A communiqué said that in an attack on Akyab Tuesday a steamship was damaged by bombs and machine-gun fire in a low-level attack.

No details were given of a succeeding raid on the port.

An enemy motor transport column in the Myittha River Valley was machine-gunned and bombs were dropped on Gangaw, the communiqué said. Gangaw is in the Myittha Valley about 160 miles northeast of Akyab.

Three Japanese aircraft bombed Calcutta again Tuesday night but caused slight damage.

RAF Raids Again:

Reich Rail Lines Hit by Bombers

Under last night's full moon, the British Air Ministry reported, RAF fighters and bombers attacked many railway targets and damaged many locomotives in France and the Low Countries. British authorities said the "intruder" sweeps were the largest in weeks.

The Air Ministry disclosed that the raiders included Hurribombers, Whirlwinds, and American-made Bostons. Attacks were made on rail yards near Ghent and at Saint Lo, Abbeville, Le Preport, Saint Pol, and La Chapelle.

Airfields also were assaulted. All planes taking part in these operations over land returned safely.

Sinkings Drop:

U-Boats Checked As Building Booms

Axis submarines, which not so long ago were imperiling the United Nations' supply lines across the Atlantic and sinking ships within sight of American shores, are finding the going increasingly difficult as United States shipyards continue to turn out merchant vessels in record-breaking numbers.

From a high mark of 111 in June, the toll of merchant shipping taken by U-boats has declined steadily month by month under pressure of vigilant Allied naval and air patrols.

So far, 19 cargo carriers have been reported sunk in November, bringing to 566 the number of Allied and neutral ships announced as lost in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor. Of this total, 220 were American craft.

Since January, American shipbuilders have completed 625 merchantmen, totaling 6,890,000 deadweight tons, and the Maritime Commission indicated that President Roosevelt's 1942 objective of 8,000,000 tons of cargo ships will be met.

The Commission reported that 68 of the 84 vessels completed in November were Liberty ships which averaged only 56 days in building. An improvement of 10 days over October, and said that its December schedule indicated the yards will "turn out the required tonnage."

At the same time, a mounting number of destroyers, corvettes, and fast escort vessels have been commissioned by the Allies to guard shipping lanes and harass the raiders. Since their big month, the U-boats have found the pickings getting slimmer and slimmer. Fifty-one merchantmen were sunk in July and August, 33 in September and 25 in October.

Shipyards in this country alone delivered 67 vessels in June, 71 in July, 68 in August, 93 in September when a record tonnage was completed; 81 in October, and 84 in November.

Prison Ship:

Over 900 Go Down On Japanese Vessel

A British Embassy in Chungking release quoted a Japanese-published Hong Kong news dispatch as indicating that more than half of the 1,816 British and Australian prisoners aboard a Japanese transport torpedoed and sunk Oct. 1 went down with the ship.

Nine hundred survivors were taken to Moji, in southwestern Japan, after the transport was torpedoed off the coast of Chekiang Province, the Japanese paper was quoted.

This information was made public in connection with the story which the Embassy release recorded, of three Britons who escaped after the prison ship sank.

On Oct. 7 the Tokyo Radio broadcast a Domei announcement from Shanghai that an American submarine on Oct. 1 had sunk a 7,152-ton Japanese vessel, described as the transport Lisbon Maru.

New Guinea:

Allies Press Closer To Japanese Bases

Allied troops continued to hammer at Japanese forces trapped in the Buna area of New Guinea, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported they were slowly making headway against "intricate and thoroughly prepared positions."

Air units struck at the entrenched Japanese, and assaulting Allied ground troops chalked up comparatively small gains Tuesday, with American and Australian infantry moving across a creek to come to closer grips with the enemy holding out on the main Buna airfield and at the government station.

This action was on the right of a three-sector line where the Japanese still clung to positions on the Papuan Peninsula.

On the central sector, military spokesmen said, Americans and Australians fought with Japanese patrols to push within about two miles of the coast in the Sanananda area, west of Buna.

On the left, American troops joined Australians in the job of clearing the Japanese from the area northwest of Gona, which is in Allied hands.

Another medium-sized Japanese supply ship disguised by tree branches and foliage was sunk off New Britain, Tuesday by American Flying Fortresses, the Allied communiqué said. The vessel apparently was bound for the north coast of New Guinea.

Allied air units also attacked enemy installations near Vila de Aviz at Timor, while a single Japanese plane dropped incendiary and explosive bombs at Port Moresby in the ninety-sixth enemy raid on that Allied port on the southern coast of New Guinea. The communiqué said little damage was done.

Navy Bomber Squadron Chalks Up Good Record

In Washington it was disclosed that in five weeks of operations from Guadalcanal airfield, a single Navy dive-bomber squadron attacked 88 Japanese warships and 6 transports, sinking or damaging 18 of them.

The squadron, which has been removed from the island in the Southeastern Solomons, was commanded by Lieut. Commander L. J. Kirn, former Annapolis football star. Of the 21 pilots only two are missing. Four rear gunners are listed as missing.

A Navy statement on the squadron's accomplishments said that it joined the forces on Guadalcanal in the early fall, going in from the deck of an aircraft carier which had been at sea nearly two months.

One of the squadron's first assignments was an attack on a Japanese naval force which included the carrier Ryuzio. It damaged the carrier so badly that it is officially listed as possibly sunk.

Some of the attacks against enemy ships were made at night. In addition to that hazardous type of operation, units of the squadron also engaged in fighting off enemy planes, in strafing and bombing enemy land bases, in scouting and in rescue missions.

In all, 75 destroyers were attacked and 6 heavy and 7 light cruisers felt the fury of the squadron's blows. Damage inflicted, all of which had been taken into account in communiqués issued previously, was described as "heavy." A destroyer and a transport were certainly sunk, 4 destroyers were probably sunk, and 2 destroyers, 5 heavy cruisers and 5 light cruisers were definitely damaged. "Other damage was undoubtedly suffered by the enemy, but the specific extent could not be determined due to weather or darkness," the Navy said.

Envoy's Daughter in Waacs

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Margaret B. Lane, daughter of Arthur B. Lane, Ambassador to Colombia and former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, was sworn in today as a member of the WAACS. Miss Lane will leave this week-end for basic training at Des Moines, Iowa. She was born in Rome and has traveled extensively.

Rommel Is Closely Pursued By Fresh Allied Units

Continued from Page 1

definite indication where he is preparing to stand.

Way Familiar to Rommel

Marshal Rommel's rear guard managed to extricate itself behind Marble Arch with only minor losses, mainly because it was thoroughly familiar with the country, whereas the Allied forces had to feel their way cautiously.

The enemy leaving the road threaded his way through a maze of small settlements, baffling pursuit. While this outcome detracts nothing from the tactical brilliance of the New Zealanders' operation only a distortion of fact could endow it with decisive significance as regards the outcome of the campaign as a whole.

Marshal Rommel continues to withdraw in his own time, methodically demolishing, mining, booby trapping along the road, and mining or blowing up landing fields.

Thus, according to latest reports yesterday, while his rear guard completed its work in Sirte and along an adjoining road other Axis sapper parties plowed up the Tarmat and Buerat landing fields.

To Eighth Army observers this indicates that the enemy may intend to withdraw as far as Tripoli without making a stand.

Road Completely Empty

While a small enemy rear guard still tarried in Sirte yesterday the road to it was completely empty and there was also little else to be seen on the road anywhere west of Wadi Tamet which confirms the previously mentioned supposition regarding his intended withdrawal.

[Unofficial advices from the front, reported by the Associated Press today, indicated that British vanguards were now operating in the vicinity of Buerat el Haun, 200 miles west of El Agheila and about 180 miles from Tripoli.]

Under the circumstances the Eighth Army must still advance cautiously along heavily mined roads in order to avoid needless casualties and keep its supply and communication lines smoothly functioning—we are now in the midst of the most desolate 300-mile stretch of the entire North African coast which even nomad Bedouins avoid, and now incidentally the few existing wells have been either demolished or poisoned, all of which complicate the logistics.

All told, the Eighth Army is doing a splendid job which requires no exaggeration or specious embellishment by arm-chair strategists.

Seemed Almost Impregnable

But after traveling through the El Agheila district one can't avoid astonishment that Marshal Rommel so lightly surrendered a position which seemed almost impregnable—at El Agheila itself concrete gun emplacements on rising ground commanded open fields with ability to fire all directions down the slopes that end in the surrounding salt marshes where unwary vehicles bog down to the hubs.

Beyond lie antitank ditches, likewise commanded by gun emplacements.

Meanwhile, the fight with mines continues. Not all the stretches are mined with uniform thickness, but sappers must certify every stretch of road before vehicles are allowed to pass, and even then after the most painstaking work occasional mines cunningly concealed or at great depth are overlooked and go off under a vehicle at the very spot where scores of others had previously passed.

Military History Made

Considering the obstacles, the speed with which the Eighth Army is moving forward in force is truly making military history.

A novel feature of this campaign is the extensive use made of transport planes for moving up essential supplies and personnel to forward areas. It is largely made possible by the timely arrival of a U. S. Army Air Force transport unit.

It is an amazing sight to see these huge planes in a procession paralleling the road contour and flying so low as to almost scrape the ground, often lower than the telegraph wires.

RAF fighters, too, are also well forward in occupying landing grounds lately vacated by the enemy as soon as the sappers pronounce them clear from mines. Never before was the war so light on its feet, and this applies to both sides.

Anaconda Wire Faces Loss Of All Its War Contracts

Continued from Page 1

respect to all the farflung operations of the Anaconda interests?"

Illustrative of the varied cases which have been acted upon by the War-Frauds Unit, the Justice Department cited the following as "typical examples":

"A paving contractor in Massachusetts accepted a Government contract to install a six-inch concrete topping on the mile-long run-way of a bomber airport.

Some Proved Cases

"The prescribed thickness was poured at the edges of the runway, where it could be readily seen. But in the center, where the greatest stress came, he thinned the topping down to a hazardous four inches.

"An Illinois manufacturer of landing gears for the largest type bombers sought to chisel an extra 10 to 15 per cent profit out of his contract by omitting the aluminum coating from certain parts. Many of these imperfect landing gears were installed.

"The parts began to rust and corrode, as they would be bound to do without the aluminum coating called for in the contract. Fortunately, this fraud was discovered before a $100,000 bomber and its crew were demolished by the failure of the landing gear to work properly.

"An explosives manufacturer in Maryland bribed certain Army and Navy inspectors assigned to his plant to pass defective ammunition. Among the items to which they gave a fraudulent 'okay' was a quantity of aerial flare bombs used to light up the ground at night either for attack or emergency landings.

"The timing devices in many of these bombs were so defective that they were useless."

Brazilian Rubber for U. S.

Continued from Page 1

United States approval of the development.

Protest by Axis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 23 (AP)—Spain joined Germany, Italy, and Japan yesterday in protesting the Argentine Government's communications-control decree which limits diplomatic missions to transmitting only 100 words in code daily.

While Axis diplomats called personally to protest, Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú disclosed that the Spanish Ambassador, Marques de Magaz, sent a "cordial note" to the Foreign Office asserting that the limitation handicapped the labors of the Embassy in view of the necessity for caring for the needs of the large Spanish colony in Argentina.

Dr. Ruiz Guiñazú reiterated that the measure was not likely to be modified in view of the study made before issuance of the decree.

Chile Waits on Break

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 23 (AP)—While the Foreign Ministry maintained silence on all questions relating to a Chilean diplomatic break with the Axis, it was learned authoritatively last night that no action would be taken until the return from the United States of Minister of the Interior Raúl Morales.

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Britons Link Social Policy And Initiative

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23—Two important new ministerial statements indicating the social and economic roads Britain seems headed for in the postwar era have been made by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, and Sir Stafford Cripps, Aircraft Production Minister.

They help to answer the question, "Is the proposed Beveridge plan of universal social security the thin end of the wedge of Socialism?"

The outstanding point of Mr. Morrison's speech—his first since he was promoted to War Cabinet rank—was his assertion that social security must not be the aim of economic policy.

Thereby he put the Beveridge report in perspective.

Mr. Morrison said the aim of the present British Government, and in his view of any administration that followed it, would be to guarantee a minimum standard of living for all citizens. But at the same time the Government would be equally concerned not to impair initiative or enterprise.

Must Be Voluntary

Speaking in the railway engineering town of Swindon, Mr. Morrison declared: "I don't believe in the moral value of imposing insecurity on people for its own sake. I don't believe in trying to whip them into achievement with the lash of fear and want."

But the Home Secretary also spoke of the "degeneration" which would result from thinking only of security.

Social security he saw rather as ambulance work, necessary to correct failures of self-government, whereas the object of policy must be something more positive, more inspiring, more adventurous.

Mr. Morrison warned that much of "social control of production which we have learned to accept and to value during the war will need to be continued during peace."

But he also stressed that there must be an end of policies of restriction, whether of production of goods or utilization of labor.

Future Control Seen

This warning is taken here to mean that the directors of industrial and financial policy won't be allowed to let the productive machine or the energies of the workers remain unused or underused.

Referring to specific cases, Mr. Morrison named monopolies such as the iron, steel, and chemical industries which would have to be controlled.

As examples of state-run concerns which in his view had not stifled initiative, Mr. Morrison instanced Britain's nation-wide electric grid system, London's passenger transport system, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Russia's industrial and engineering achievements.

For Britain's big industries Mr. Morrison advocated something of the nature of a "public corporation or some form of management under a board of directors with a nationally nominated chairman."

Standard Minimum Pay

For the rest of industry—small and medium-sized—Mr. Morrison suggested that the community would be content with "insisting on proper business practice and standard minimum pay and conditions for employees of all grades."

The Times, of London, among a great majority of the British press, warmly welcomes the Morrison speech for its "sturdy common sense and absence of political dogmatism."

The Times fully recognizes differences between Britain and Russia, but draws the lesson from Russian achievements as follows: "It cannot be without significace that so much vigor and imagination and spiritual adventure in Russia should have proved not incompatible with public control."

Additional Budgets

Mr. Morrison made a practical suggestion for the idea of planned economy when he urged that in future there should be an annual economic and industrial budget as well as the usual financial budget.

This, he explained, meant a statement of national income balanced against national needs, not just as now setting the cost of social services, Government administration, and armed forces against national revenue.

But in future there should be included all national needs for wages, salaries, new capital outlay, and capital repairs and renewals. Expenditure on these should be related to national income.

Finally, Mr. Morrison stressed that even all these material plans wouldn't bring a better Britain without higher ideals both in home and business. All the Government could do, he said, was to make it easier to be unselfish and less profitable to be selfish.

And this higher purpose for postwar planning was the theme of Sir Stafford Cripps' broadcast. His first task as Minister of Aircraft Production was to appeal for a greater effort in the aircraft industry.

But the way he turned to postwar planning suggested that Sir Stafford, even though for the time being out of the War Cabinet, still has a big role to play in reconstruction.

Sir Stafford reaffirmed his support for a nation-wide scheme of social security, together with elimination of unemployment, misery, and slumdom, and to the achievement of universal education. He foresaw a future based on abundance, not scarcity.

Successes or Hopes?

But he added: "There seems among a large section of our people skepticism as to whether we shall actually ever reach these objectives, or whether they will remain empty hopes.

"Such an attitude reminds me of those who always look to a Führer to give them the benefits of progress. It implies a lack of confidence. Progress, like victory, will only come from continuous efforts and evolution of a determined people."

Here then are two ministerial statements on which to base an answer to the query, "Is Britain heading toward Socialism?"

They suggest that Britain still will retain considerable of a capitalistic setup, but one that will be increasingly modified by socialistic practice.

Something to 'Wahoo' About

Associated Press

Battered Flying Fortress Comes Back Again

Lieut. Robert T. Riordan (left) of Houston, Texas, brought back his battered Flying Fortress "Wahoo" to a United States bomber station in England Dec. 20 from a raid on an Axis target, the third time it had been all but annihilated by Nazi gunfire. Lieutenant Riordan stands by the sturdy craft, describing to King George of Britain the damage in the foreground suffered in a Nov. 8 raid on Lille, France.

Bobbing Lights Clue to Alaska Service Movie

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, Dec. 21 (AP)—A line of flashlights, bobbing like fireflies, is the surest sign in Alaska that troops of the United States Army are being entertained.

To the seasoned Alaska soldier, that line of flashlights, winding along a snow-covered path or a pebble-strewn company street in a blackout means that the movie is about to begin. Movies are about nine-tenths of the entertainment available.

Outdoor sports all require expensive equipment but the movie requires none; the soldier can go alone; and the movies are available almost everywhere.

That's thanks to the special service office of the Army and the American Red Cross, after months when many remote posts had literally nothing to offer troops for entertainment.

It was not easy. Recently, Carey Maupin, Alaskan chief for the Red Cross, and three other men carried the full equipment for a standard length movie two miles up a foot trail to inaugurate movies at one outpost. The kitchen of a mess hall was their projection room, the mess hall wall their screen. But the audience of Minnesotans who had not seen a movie in ten months cheered every flicker of "The Lucky Cisco Kid,"

This premiere was just one in a territory-wide circuit now set up by the Red Cross in the outposts where regular Army movies do not reach.

The radio program for troops is not yet so well developed, but steps are being taken so that the long aerial silence may be broken at many posts. A commercial radio, KFAR, Fairbanks, recently received permission to increase its power so that its programs might be heard by troops all over the northern part of the territory.

Near the other end of the Alaskan combat zone, WVCQ, perhaps the first radio station owned and operated by service men, makes going to war by music literally possible. Troops in this area were unable to hear either Alaskan or United States radio stations very clearly when the war began (but oddly enough, Tokyo came in beautifully). Although officers all over Alaska always have felt that it would be hard to find more amusing entertainment than the Japanese propaganda, they did want some variety. So WVCQ, with just enough power to be heard in its local area, found a ready welcome. The station equipment was purchased with entertainment funds, and the station is operated by the men themselves. Civilian war workers contributed about $3,000.

France: Germans Planning Complete Exploitation

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Germans are already setting up their plans for the complete exploitation of the new occupied French territory.

The whereabouts of Laval has been in doubt. He went to Paris; then apparently continued on to Berlin where he met the Nazi leaders.

Actual power is in the hands of German military authorities. Hitler however believes that even a powerless government composed of French nationals while executing his orders will continue to camouflage the working of the German administration in the eyes of the French. Vichy has been as thoroughly plundered by the Germans as the "occupied zone" but it has still reservoirs of manpower so far unexploited by the Nazis.

Despite strong pressure on part of the Vichy government, departure of French workers from Vichy France to Germany had failed to come up to the quota set by Nazis at 150,000. Vichy authorities stated that finally 40,000 French workers had volunteered to go to Germany, of whom only 20 per cent were skilled workers.

Threat of Revolt

Although the Vichy decree of Sept. 14, 1942 had ordered registration of all Frenchmen between the ages of 18 and 50 years and all unmarried women between 21 and 35 years for possible work "in the superior interest of the nation," recruitment of compulsory labor for Germany had not been carried out. Laval so far had only put moral pressure on the French.

The reason for Laval's reluctance to enforce the departure of French workers has been the threat of revolt on part of the population. When labor draft lists were sent to French industrialists, workers in important factories in Unoccupied France went on strike and even influential employers, as for instance the rubber-industrial Michelin, forbade Vichy labor officials to enter the plants. It became obvious that in Vichy the labor draft was sabotaged not only by the workers but by many industrialists as well.

One of the first announcements of the Vichy government after the German occupation of all France was to declare that measures of industrial concentration would be carried out. This policy of forcible closing down of French factories had already been enacted in the Occupied zone where thousands of unemployed workers had been forced to accept work in Germany.

Soldiers Sent Home

Now the same method of labor recruitment will be extended to former Vichy France. The Germans, moreover, are not likely to wait until economic necessities force unemployed French workers to sign contracts for work in Germany. When Pierre Laval returned from Paris, he declared that German authorities would not defer their action until French workers had made up their mind and that if recruitments continued to be slow "the Nazis would take not only 150,000 but many thousands more, moving them in locked boxcars with armed guards if necessary."

French workers set free through compulsory closing down of factories in Vichy France will not be the only source of additional manpower for Germany. When the German army entered the so far unoccupied zone, the Nazi commanders were anxious to disband the Vichy "armistice-army" which numbered 90,000 men. French officers collaborated in sending their men home lest they might be considered as German war prisoners.

Recent statements of German authorities, however, point out that disbandment of the French army is not Germany's last word in this matter. Demobilized soldiers may be recalled to service and reorganized in "Labor-corps" which would go to work in Germany. There are also indications that the Nazis will undertake to recruit part of the French sailors which had scuttled the naval squadron at Toulon. Part of the crews had been taken prisoner when the Germans occupied the French port and had been sent to German prison camps. The famous Toulon arsenal has been closed by the Germans "until further notice" and will certainly be taken over by Nazi military authorities.

French sailors and Toulon arsenal workers are particularly suspicious in the eyes of the Nazis and likely to be inducted into German controlled labor formations. Sailors and workers in Toulon have been strongly influenced by left-wing propaganda.

First Enslavement Step

Yet enforced recruiting of French workers for employment in German factories is likely to be only the first step in the direction of complete enslavement of the French population under Nazi rule. Reports from France leave no doubt that this time Hitler will attempt to break French resistance once and for all. Berlin spokesmen declare that Marshal Pétain's authority had become doubtful and the French population continued to turn more and more favorable to the Allies. This German statement indicates that the Nazis intend to rule France without any regard to the authority of the Vichy puppet-regime.

We can, therefore, expect to see the French tragedy enter a new and ominous phase. Hitler's Germany may be expected to throw off the last mask. The Nazis may be found applying to France the ruthlessness so consistently applied in Eastern Europe. All France is likely to become a vast German controlled prison camp.

Hitler Demanding More and More

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 23

Reuters, from Moscow, quoted Tass News Agency as saying Dec. 22 that Hitler had demanded 40,000 more French workers of Pierre Laval at their week-end meeting in Germany.

Hitler's demands, said the Tass dispatch from Geneva, also were said to have included increased payments by France for the maintenance of the German army of occupation, "due to the extension of occupied zones."

Further, the dispatch said, Hitler insisted that France declare war against the United Nations, that it purge the country of anti-Nazi elements and that the Riom trial of French wartime leaders be resumed.

All the industries of the formerly unoccupied portion of France must be placed at the disposal of Germany, the report said.

Montgomery Praises His Lads

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery praised the members of his British Eighth Army today for their exploits in the two-month-old drive from El Alamein, and expressed the hope "that 1943 will be a very happy year for each one of you."

"It is wonderful what has been achieved since Oct. 23, when we started the Battle of Egypt," the General said in a Christmas message to the Army.

He pledged on behalf of himself and his men to keep the enemy "on the run."

The text of his message:

"The Eighth Army turned the enemy out of the famous El Agheila position and is now advancing into Tripolitania. It is wonderful what has been achieved since Oct. 23, when we started the Battle of Egypt.

"Before the battle began I sent you a message in which I said: 'Let us pray that the Lord, mighty in battle, will give us victory.'

"He has done so, and I know you will agree with me when I say that we must not forget to thank Him for His mercies.

"It is now Christmas time, and we are all thinking about our families and friends in the home country. I want to send you all my very best wishes and my hope that 1943 will be a very happy year for each one of you.

"I have received a Christmas greeting from Hull, Yorkshire. It is quite the nicest I ever received. My only regret is that I cannot answer it as the writer gave no address. But I shall treasure it all my life. It was intended for you as well as for me and is as follows:

" 'Dear Sir, to wish you and our lads of the Eighth Army a very Happy Christmas. Good health, Good luck. And, by the Grace of God, victory in 1943. Keep 'em on the run, Monty. Best wishes from a Yorkshire lass with a lad in the Army.'

"What better Christmas greeting can I send on to you than the one from the Yorkshire lass?

"I would like to tell her from us all that we will do our best to 'keep 'em on the run.'

"Good luck to you, and in the words of Tiny Tim in Dickens' Christmas Carol: 'God bless us all, each one of us.' "

Drops Off Plane In Snow—Unhurt

DORVAL, Quebec, Dec. 23 (AP)—Harry Griffiths dropped out of a Royal Air Force Ferry Command plane in subzero weather yesterday, landed in a snowdrift, picked himself up, and walked to a nearby farmhouse without serious injury.

Pilot Capt. John (Sid) Gerow of Wayzata, Minn., said his plane was about 10 feet above frozen Lake St. Louis doing better than 100 miles an hour when Mr. Griffiths, a Toronto compass adjustor, fell in a one-in-a-million accident.

The pilot, feeling a cold draft, spotted Mr. Griffiths hanging out of the bombardiers pit.

"The only thing I could think of was to get close enough to the ground to drop him off," he said.

"There was no way I could get to him. I cut the engines to lose altitude and when I did I could hear Griffiths' shouts and yells. I spotted the lake and went down as close to the ice as I dared, hoping Griffiths would know that I was swinging down low so that he could drop off.

Capt. A. J. Powell, Senior Air Staff officer said that when Mr. Griffiths dropped off he picked himself up and walked across the lake to a nearby farmhouse.

Captain Gerow joined the RAFFC a year ago last May after serving as an instructor at the RCAF Observers' School in Calgary.

Before coming to Canada he was a transport pilot for United Air Lines and at one time for the Catalina Air Lines.

Lawn Bowling in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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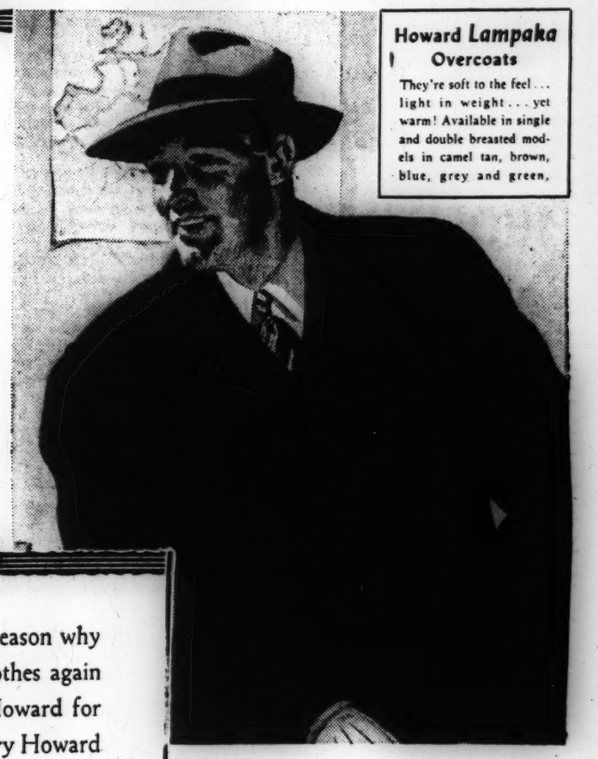

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Howard Youngfellow SLACKS $5.50
Blue, brown and tan

Soong Family Has U. S. 'Roots'

By Basil Mathews
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The unheralded dramatic arrival of Madame Chiang Kai-shek at Washington where her brother —T. V. Soong, Foreign Secretary of the Chinese Government, is representing his country on the Pacific War Council—makes us think back to those strange, almost unknown happenings that brought into being the unique family to which they belong.

Researches this year in the Carolinas throw new light on the forces that gave drive and direction to the life of the then unknown Chinese youth who founded the Chinese Christian family whose influence is of such immense significance today and probably also for the postwar world.

A Chinese boy, Soon Chia-ju, was brought to Boston from his birthplace in Hainan, off the south coast of China, by a childless uncle in the late 1870's. This prosperous Chinese tea and silk importer in Boston adopted the boy to train him as his successor.

The boy's work frequently took him to Boston harbor. There, roaming about the docks, he talked with American sailors aboard the United States revenue cutter Schuyler Colfax. The adolescent boy eventually persuaded Capt. Charles Jones to take him on as a cabin boy. As they sailed on the Atlantic the captain used to talk with Soon, and — being an enthusiastic Christian—taught him something of the life of Jesus.

Attended Revival Services

The Colfax docked at Wilmington, N. C., on or about Nov. 1, 1880. Captain Jones took the Chinese cabin boy to revival services then being held at the Methodist Church. At one of these services young Soon decided to become a Christian, and was baptized on Nov. 7. On being asked what names he would like to take, he chose those of his hero, the Captain of the Colfax.

So he became Charles Jones Soon. (Not until he reached China was the "g" added to make what has become the family name of "Soong.") He became a regular attendant at Sunday School and joined the church.

After some preliminary teaching, he entered Trinity College, Durham, N. C. (now incorporated in Duke University). After a year at Trinity, Soon entered the Theological Department of Vanderbilt University in the autumn of 1882. Three years later he secured his certificate from Vanderbilt, having graduated with honors in his class of four in theology.

After a special farewell service in the Chapel of Vanderbilt University, he was admitted on trial into the North Carolina Methodist Conference at Charlotte in 1885. At the same conference he was ordained deacon by Bishop John C. Keener. On page 53 of the Minutes of the Year appears under "Appointments to Durham District."—"Missionary to China—Charles Jones Soon."

Started as Missionary

Sailing to China in the winter of 1885-86, Soong (as he was now known) started work as a missionary. He taught English to Chinese boys. Among them was Dr. Hu Shih, until recently Chinese Ambassador at Washington.

He married a Christian Chinese girl, Miss Ni. Mrs. Soong was a strong, decided Christian woman of very clear, sharply defined convictions, theological and moral, a pious Christian gentlewoman of the old school.

Soong resigned from his position as a missionary under the American Methodist Conference in October, 1892, and established a printing business specializing in printing Bibles in Chinese. He also became manager of a large flour mill.

Meanwhile, he had been attracted by the revolutionary propaganda of the founder of the modern republic of China, Sun Yat-sen. Sun Yat-sen was a versatile and persuasive thinker and propagandist, but his strong forte was not organization. Soong brought this gift to him and not only subscribed to Sun Yat-sen's funds for the revolution, but became his secretary and treasurer.

Educated in America

Mr. and Mrs. Soong gave a first-class American education to their three sons and three daughters.

The best known of the sons, T. V. Soong, educated at Harvard University, is the first oriental financial statesman to command the confidence of all nations. The eldest daughter, Soong Ai-ling, educated at Wesleyan University, Macon, Ga., married an outstanding Christian leader, Dr. H. H. Kung, who became Finance Minister to the Government of China, and is now its Vice-Premier.

The second daughter, Soong Ching-ling, born in 1890, followed her sister to Wesleyan University. She joined her father in Japan, where he was in temporary exile with Sun Yat-sen. She became Sun's wife and helped him in his writing of the famous Three Principles of Democracy.

The third daughter, Soong Mei-ling, who had begun her education at Macon, went on to Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., in order to be near T. V. Soong, then at Harvard. Mei-ling was graduated from Wellesley, and is a loyal and enthusiastic alumna of her Alma Mater.

Couple Married

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek met her in the home of Dr. Kung. He fell in love with her and proposed marriage. She and her mother showed him that his personal life should be purged of elements repulsive to an educated Christian gentlewoman. This purging he immediately proceeded to carry into effect and they later were married.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek has, throughout, shown herself vigorously in favor of social and economic reforms.

Her belief is that there is no way of fighting Communism in China save by developing social and economic justice.

She says, "I am not by nature a mystic. I am practically minded. I am more disturbed as I traverse the crowded, dirty streets of an interior city than I am by the hazards of flying with poor visibility, which my husband and I experienced the other day. I am concerned that my schools for the children of the revolutionary heroes shall raise for them, and perhaps for the communities to which they return, the standard of living and the quality of life."

Forty thousand orphans are now in schools under her guidance.

She speaks of the tremendous influence that her mother exercised over her.

Guarded by God

"When we asked her advice about anything, she would say, 'I must ask God first.' And we could not hurry her. Asking God was not a matter of spending five minutes to ask Him to bless her child and grant the request. It meant waiting upon God until she felt His leading. And I must say that whenever mother prayed and trusted God for her decision, the undertaking invariably turned out well."

Madam Chiang tells how, during her married life with Chiang Kai-shek, she has gone through three phases.

First came tremendous enthusiasm and patriotism in which she depended on herself, with her husband, to make China strong.

Then a terrible depression settled on her — spiritual despair, weakness, desolation at her mother's passing, at the foreign foe on China's soil, with discontent in the south, famine in the northwest, and floods in the Yangtze Valley.

Then she entered into the third period, when she wanted to do, not her own will, but God's. But this, she said, "calls for absolute sincerity, absolute honesty with oneself, and it means using one's mind to the best of one's ability.

"There is no weapon with which to fight sincerity and honesty."

Chinese Are Ready For Burma Signal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chungking, China, Dec. 23

"China hopes that this is the beginning of an organized offensive against the enemy in Burma," declared Dr. Chang Tao-fan, Chinese Minister of Information at a press conference, in commenting on General Wavell's advance into Burma.

Chinese troops in Yunnan are quite prepared to open operations in Burma when the opportunity arrives," he said.

General Drum Felicitates Men

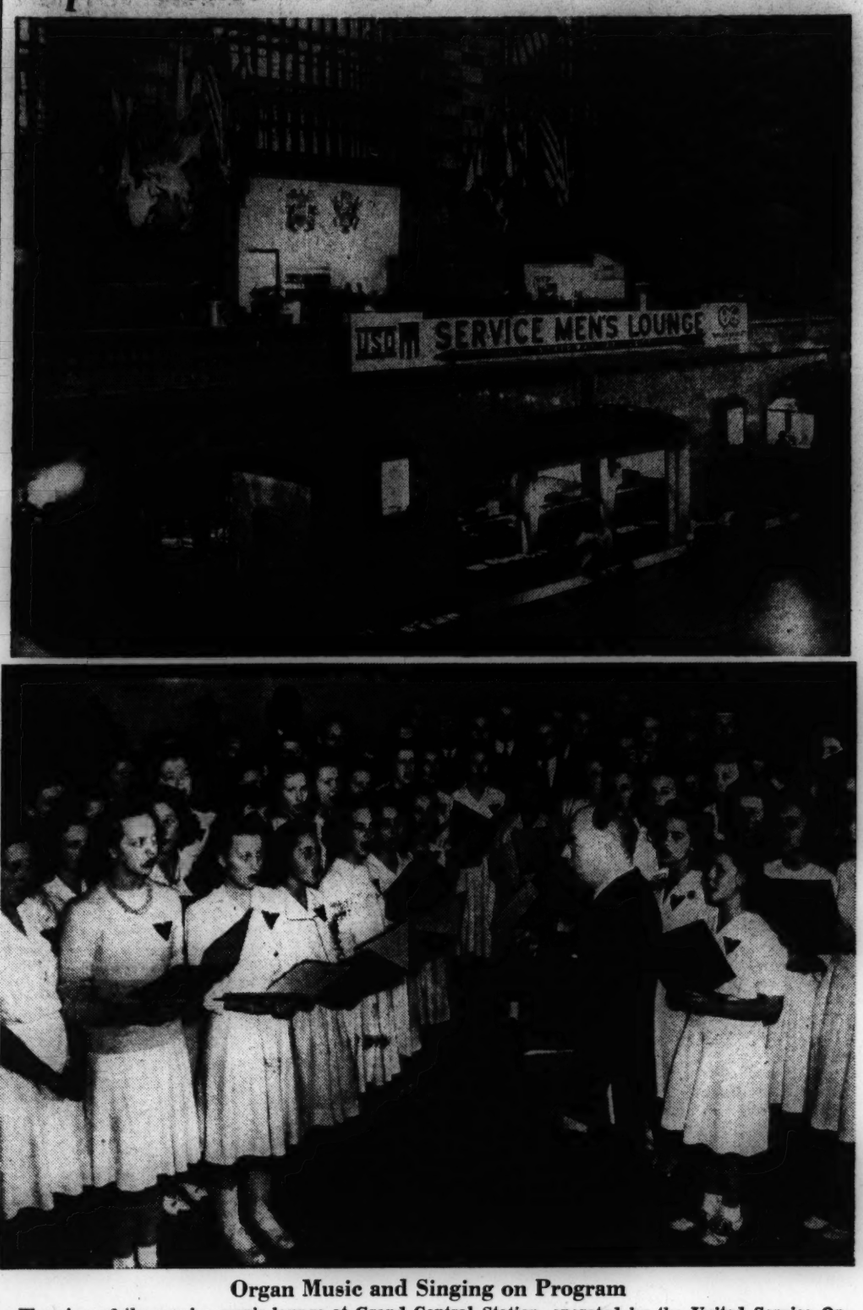
NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, sent Christmas greetings today to members of his command in 16 eastern states, the District of Columbia, Newfoundland, and Bermuda.

The General's message to men in the United States referred to "tangible evidence of her aroused strength available to a hopeful world." He added a commendation for the men's fulfillment of their tasks to achieve victory.

"Again our prayers at Christmastide are for victory and for the restoration of the blessings of peace to a stricken world," the message read.

To men in Newfoundland and Bermuda bases, General Drum said he was "ever mindful of the officers and men . . . who serve patiently and steadfastly in the remote stations of our island outposts, ever ready for the unexpected, constantly prepared for whatever our determined and resourceful enemies may attempt. I do not have to remind them of the importance of their task."

Open House at New York for Service Men



Organ Music and Singing on Program

The view of the service men's lounge at Grand Central Station, operated by the United Service Organizations, gives a hint of its attractiveness and conveniences. The picture below is that of the A Capella Choir of the Mamaroneck High School which sang at the station on Dec. 18 in a Christmas program arranged by Mrs. Mary Lee Read.

Rationing Of Fats, Oils Is Foreseen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Civilian rationing of food fats and oils, including butter, margerine and shortenings, at 15 per cent below the demand was foreseen today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as the result of increasing needs for the military and Lend Lease.

Under rationing, the Bureau estimated the supply of fats and oils at 48 pounds per person next year against an average per capita consumption of 51 pounds in the 1940-42 period and an anticipated demand—stemming from additional buying power—of 57.1 pounds in 1943.

On that basis, the Bureau said, about 17.5 pounds of butter and margerine per person will be available to meet an expected demand of 20.5 pounds. The demand for shortening and lard was fixed at 26.2 pounds and the supply at 23 pounds. Supplies of fats in other food products, such as bread, cake and canned soups, were calculated at 7.7 pounds per person against a demand of 10.4 pounds.

Coffee and sugar already are rationed and meats and cheese soon will be. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard previously had said butter would be added as soon as the necessary plans could be made.

The bureau estimated the supply of fats and oils in 1943 would be 14,500,000,000 pounds,. about 800,000,000 pounds under the expected demands from the military, Lend Lease and civilians.

Music Echoes in Rail Stations As 'the Boys' Wait for Trains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—America's young fighting men may like their jazz sweet and hot. But when they're heading home for Christmas furlough, and find at Grand Central station an organist who will play their requests, their musical preferences run to carols and hymns, to marching songs and maybe a bit of the "best music."

Mrs. Mary Lee Read, organizer of holiday music programs at Grand Central since 1928, finds this far-from-boogie-woogie response daily among the eager youths in khaki and blue who cluster at the organ she plays, just around the corner from one of America's biggest service men's lounges, on the balcony above the main terminal lobby.

Christmas finds thousands of service men pouring daily through Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations, furloughed for a few precious holiday hours. The service men's lounges in each depot, gaily decked with Christmas trees, are together handling 40,000 men a week. So vast are the numbers checking through Pennsylvania Station that the lounge there was doubled in size last week.

Gentlemen of Good Taste

The soldiers and sailors, the marines and air corps men have taken the terminals by storm. Civilians are still traveling, and high school choirs and city glee clubs appear on the yuletide programs arranged this year as usual at Grand Central by Mrs. Read; but it's the service men who crowd around the organ she plays and sit on the organ bench with her.

The boys may ask for Schubert or Tchaikowski. They may request old familiar Christmas hymns, or a Strauss waltz. They may call for the song they know as "Stout-hearted men" with its rollicking rhythm. And what they won't do to "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas" or any song to which they know the words!

"M'am, can you play 'Anchors Aweigh'?" a young man in blue may ask with obvious southern drawl. Mrs. Read is glad to oblige; the organ peels forth, and a half dozen lusty voices shout out the chorus in a regular Christmas-time "sing."

Sometimes they're too bashful to sing, these fighting men who have stepped over from the lounge maintained around the corner by the Travelers Aid Society in co-operation with the United Service Organizations. But they always request numbers, and not one in 50 will ask for a real jazz tune. Perhaps, motherly Mrs. Read confides, it's because they think she couldn't "beat it out" adequately on the organ.

Recitals Each Day

The holiday travel has been so heavy at Pennsylvania Station that the usual Christmas music program has been omitted. "Just not enough room," a spokesman commented. At Grand Central, in a program sponsored by the New York Central and New Haven Railroads, Mrs. Read plays the organ in recitals heard each day through Christmas and after from 12 noon to 2 p. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m.

Musical programs during the late afternoon rush hours include songs by the Mamaroneck High School A Cappella Chorus, the Associated Glee Clubs of Greater New York, the Camp Fire Girls, the Radiant Group, and church choruses. Soloists include Rose Miller, Marie Golith and Parker Watkins.

Commemorating the years since 1921, when the first American railroad terminal arranged a program of Christmas music, is a three-way national broadcast Dec. 24, carried over Station WOR, in which the Gustavus Adolphus Choir will sing from Grand Central Terminal, the Red Cap Quartet from The Cincinnati (Ohio) Union Terminal, and the Fitzsimmons Hospital Chorus from Denver, Colorado.

Meanwhile the tick of ping-pong balls and the click of billiards competes with the scratching of pens in servicemen's lounges arranged by the Travelers Aid-U.S.O. combination in stations all across the United States. As at Grand Central today, service men sit at the writing desks, play the games available, browse through the bookshelves or eat at the snack bars.

Weygand Under Probe by Gestapo

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Dec. 23 (AP)—Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler was reported last night to be undertaking an "investigation" into French General Maxime Weygand's "responsibility" for the suffering inflicted on the German people during the occupation of the Rhineland in the last war.

The inquiry was also said to bear on any connection General Weygand might have had with the relatively short occupation of the Ruhr Valley in 1923.

General Weygand was said in German circles to have been relinquished by the German Army, which first arrested him, to the Gestapo and presently is being held in what formerly was the Prince Albrecht Hotel in Berlin.

Stronger Aviation For Postwar Sought

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Act should be amended to provide a firmer foundation especially for postwar commercial aviation, Chairman Clarence F. Lea (D) of California of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committe said today.

In a statement outlining future aviation legislation which he felt Congress should consider, Mr. Lea stressed that "with victory there will come a challenge which our civil aviation industry must be prepared to meet."

The part played by the civilian air services in this war, he said, had emphasized "the military value of a healthy, stabilized and developing civil aviation."

Darlan Deal: Does It Open Door to Turncoat Rulers?

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Morocco Radio reported that Admiral Jean Darlan told Moslem leaders yesterday at a reception that "our Allies will furnish us with weapons and the French Army will know how to use them."

Gen. Henri Giraud, French military leader in North Africa, was among the Frenchmen present at the reception in Morocco.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23 — Despite the apparently reassuring nature of Admiral Jean Darlan's recent statements to journalists that he intends to retire to private life, evidence continues to reach London which shows that public opinion in the occupied countries is still bewildered by the episode.

Many exiled nationals of occupied countries and friendly enemy aliens are thinking that if it is so easy to change from one side to the other, wouldn't they have done better to stay at home and collaborate with the Axis until the moment came when, like Admiral Darlan, is was convenient to turn their coats.

According to them, there are thousands of their friends in occupied Europe who are thinking along identical lines and who are wondering whether they should not cease to resist Axis authorities until it is safe to do so.

If this attitude is indeed as widespread as they suggest, then the expected shortening of the campaign in North Africa consequent on United Nations collaboration with Admiral Darlan might be canceled out by the equivalent extension of the Axis power of resistance in Europe.

Some satellite states, notably Hungary, had been trying to reorientate their national policy before the Darlan episode. Hungarian Premier Nicholas Kallay, in a recent speech, admitted almost in so many words that Hungary's enemies — the United Nations — might have something to say about the shape of the postwar world. Later reports of same speech show he even admitted that prewar Czechoslovakia was "by far the most progressive of the succession states" in social policy.

He went on to give an unmistakable indication that Hungary would not follow Germany's example of exterminating the Jews. "Under existing law," he declared, "Jews cannot be put into concentration camps or ghettos."

He added that the Government did not intend to enact any fresh measures against the Jews.

There is reason to believe the Hungarian Government has issued an order recalling all Hungarian agricultural and forestry workers from Germany. Though many of these normally return home in winter, it appears to be the first time a specific order for their return has been issued.

It would, however, be unwise to exaggerate the significance of this move, as Hungarian industrial workers in Germany do not appear to have been recalled too—not yet, anyway.

Central European experts deduce from straws like these that Hungary's rulers want to conserve the country's strength because they are uncertain about the outcome of the struggle. They undoubtedly have not committed themselves so deeply as the rulers of Rumania, either in sending troops to the Russian Front or in applying Axis ideology.

Even in Rumania, however, there are signs of growing opposition to Premier Ion Antonescu's all-out policy of collaboration with the Axis. The fact, too, that Dr. Juliu Maniu, the Peasant Party leader, is still allowed to criticize this policy, shows that General Antonescue is too conscious of the country's misgivings to try to muzzle him.

Pro-Allied Rumanians believe that when the war turns definitely against Germany, General Antonescu will deliberately step down to make way for Dr. Maniu, thereby hoping to save as much as possible from the wreck of his hopes for a greater Rumania.

At the other end of the long battle line, Finland also has refused to persecute the Jews, and appears to be staying in the war only because it is dependent on Germany for food supplies and because of its uncertainty about Russia's frontier demands.

For these reasons, considerable interest is evinced here in the reports from Washington that the United States Minister is returning from Helsingfors for discussions.

Warning on Axis Propaganda Designed to Divide Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 — The Federal Government's Office of War Information today warned the American people to prepare themselves mentally to counter an intensive Axis propaganda offensive in 1943 calculated to divide the United Nations.

Matthew Gordon, Chief of the OWI's Foreign Service Division, said in an interview that recent information indicates that both Germany and Japan are mobilizing for the campaign. Things for Americans to look out for in the new year, he said, are:

Negotiated peace stories which the Axis will put out at intervals in an effort to slow war production.

Stories designed to create distrust among the Allies, especially on war objectives and peace aims.

Stories which exploit normal differences within the United States—such as attempts to magnify differences between the Republican and Democratic Parties.

"There's nothing Machiavellian about their scheme," Mr. Gordon said. "It all narrows down to dividing and conquering. . . . They will harp on the differences in the interests between Great Britain and this country. In 1942 they even went back to 1776 in an attempt to drive a wedge, but next year they'll be more subtle."

He said that to combat this "news bombardment" from the Atlantic and the Pacific it would be necessary for all men and women to "deputize themselves as news wardens."

New Year's Greetings on Air By Coast-to-Coast Newsrooms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—A coast-to-coast New Year's Eve broadcast from the newsrooms of nine leading newspapers in widely scattered parts of the country and featuring brief addresses by prominent editors and editorial writers will be led off by The Christian Science Monitor, the National Broadcasting Company announced here today. Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor, will be the first speaker on the program, to be broadcast from 11:30 p. m. to midnight, eastern war time, on Dec. 31.

The editors will discuss national and international problems facing this country and the world as the new year begins.

Other newspapers participating in the radiocast will be the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, for which William Allen White, Editor, will speak; the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, for which John Pascall Hall, Editor, will speak. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, for which Ralph Coghlan, Editor of Editorial Page, will speak; the Detroit (Mich.) News, for which W. S. Gilmore, Editor, will speak, and the Kansas City Star, for which Henry J. Haskell, Editor, will speak. The New York Times, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Chicago News also will take part in the program but have not yet named speakers.

"Despite some of the usual frivolity there will be a far more serious note in the theme of New Year's Eve this year," C. L. Menser, NBC Vice-President in charge of programs, said. "Boys from millions of American homes will face danger and death. Our economy is confronted with unprecedented dislocation. The people are thinking about these things, and they will welcome the opportunity of listening to a cross-section of the nation's best editorial opinion regarding our problems in 1943."

The editors will select their own subjects for discussion. Each will speak for three minutes. An audience of more than 20,000,000 listeners will hear the program over approximately 100 NBC stations, it was estimated.

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One Hundred Seventy-Fifth Semi-Annual Report, DECEMBER 1st, 1942

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 2,565,403.43
United States Government Securities	27,336,700.00
Municipal Bonds	7,629,566.87
Railroad Bonds	9,447,195.00
Public Utility Bonds	3,501,950.00
Industrial and Other Bonds	624,737.50
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Less Reserves)	9,984,899.86
Loans to Depositors secured by their Deposits	97,204.40
Collateral Loans	6,000.00
Banking House	100,000.00
Other Real Estate (Less Reserves)	640,683.87
Other Assets	1.00
Total Assets	$61,934,341.93

LIABILITIES

Savings Deposits	$56,240,365.84
Christmas and Victory Club Deposits	250,156.28
Other Liabilities	98,822.11
General Reserve	500,000.00
Surplus	4,844,997.70
Total Liabilities	$61,934,341.93

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Few Germans Able to Give This Christmas, OWI Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—The Office of War Information announced today that news dispatches from Berlin to neutral countries admit that there is such a scarcity of civilian goods in Germany, even among non-rationed articles, that few Germans are able to give Christmas presents this year.

The shortages are so marked, according to a German dispatch to the Swiss newspaper, St. Galler Tagblatt, that "often parents offer valuable jewelry for some children's things.

With stores depleted of merchandise, the Tagblatt's Berlin correspondent said that "practical-minded people wanting to buy something try inserting advertisements or sticking notices on trees in front of their houses."

Little Furniture

"It is difficult to get household articles such as knives, crockery, frying pans, pots and dish towels," he reports. "There's little furniture, curtain material and carpets, and it is difficult to get glassware, ceramics, silverware, pearls, paintings and lamps.

"There's also a shortage of books and stationery. In short, the scarcity even in non-rationed goods has shown itself in such a way that it has induced many people to abandon giving presents this year.

"There are, indeed, many things that one might buy, but they're mostly articles that one must eliminate as worthless and tasteless. Only regular customers have a real chance of making good purchases. Shop-keepers sell their best goods only in minimum quantities, keeping most of their wares in reserve. They're afraid of being sold out, which means loss of their very means of existence, since it is questionable when factories will deliver more goods, or in what quantity or quality.

Few Books

"A bookseller can no longer order books corresponding with the standard of his shop. His choice depends entirely on the publisher, who must first meet considerable demands by the Army, libraries and organizations. The result is that only a few hundred copies remain for the civilian market.

"The state arranges that war books, cheap field editions and political brochures are published in large editions, so that these naturally form the main supply."

Christmas this year in Germany, the Tagblatt correspondent concluded, "will generally have a quiet character."

'Pep Talks' Ordered

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 23 (AP)—With Germany's food rations generally lower than last year and the war news bad, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels is reported to have mobilized hundreds of Nazi orators to deliver a nation-wide series of "pep talks" to the German public.

Advices from Germany indicate that a program of mass meetings already is under way, with Herr Goebbels and Dr. Robert Ley, Labor leader, setting the pace.

Coincidentally the German press has begun a wide-scale morale-boosting offensive, hammering home the theme that Axis setbacks in North Africa are unimportant because the war will be decided in Russia.

"No war has yet been fought without setbacks," said one editorial, assuring its readers that "The United Nations still are weak for battle on the field where the decision will fall."

Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, declared the objective properly was Europe, not Africa, and that after Russian resistance is wiped out "we will soon regain on the Southern front what we have had to give up."

Hoarding was reported on the increase, despite the threat of severe penalties.

The sale of electric heaters, on which Germans have relied for the last two winters to keep warm, has been banned.

One bright note—for Christmas each child has been granted about one-half kilogram—about a pound—of apples.

Polish Women Use Silence As a Weapon to Help Win War

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The following are excerpts from a message from Polish women to Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier and Commander in Chief of the Polish Government:

"We are sending you not only our greetings, but the report of soldiers, for we feel that we are a part of Fighting Poland. . . . Our one weapon in this battle with the enemy is silence. . . . We keep silent when in the night sons and daughters are torn from Jewish parents.

"We keep silent when they execute our husbands, when they drive us with their rifles to look on at these executions.

"We keep silent when they take the last measure of rye, when we gather weeds for food, when they drive us from our farms and burn our villages because we do not turn in the required quotas, when they kill helpless residents of districts troubled by subversive elements.

"But our silence of two years ago and now are two very different things. . . . Why do you not strike, why are there still cities in the Reich where civil populations know not the terror of war? For what are you waiting? . . .

"We here must continue to preserve strict silence. We know that the time for us to act is not yet come. But to you, General, we report with a cry, to know if you and the Polish Government know what is happening in Poland. . . . We ourselves never thought that it could be so terrible as it is today.

"Through the smaller towns, long lines of Jews pass on foot or in carts, taken to their death by the Gestapo. . . .

"Do not forget this report of ours, General!"

Indian Leader Expresses Hope In British Postwar Attitude

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 23 (CP) — Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, India's representative in the British War Cabinet, said here that the people of India are keen to have their political status assured, and that the differences among them arise from varying viewpoints regarding the methods whereby this status can be attained.

In an address to the Canadian Club, Sir Ramaswari said the recent declaration by the British Government that India will have an opportunity at the end of the war of reaching an agreement among its people on the constitution best suited to give India full Dominion status "has largely cleared the air."

"The desire of Indians to have complete control of the management of their internal affairs is natural . . . but the transitory problems during the intervening period are responsible for the fog that hangs over the political situation in India. . . . The people of India are entirely on the side of the Allies in fighting the Axis Powers.

"No political party, not even the Indian National Congress, has any sympathy for either the European Axis Powers or for the Eastern counterpart, Japan. In fact, so far as Japan is concerned, Indian leaders, on platforms and through the press, have expressed their intense dislike and aversion for the policy of aggression pursued by Japan."

First Waacs Reach Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 22. Delayed. (AP)—Five members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps reported for duty at Allied headquarters today, the first Waacs to reach this North African battle zone.

Their arrival created a mild sensation. All five looked trim and soldierly in freshly pressed skirts and blouses.

All are second lieutenants, and will be assigned to clerical jobs. They reached here after spending nearly a fortnight in London, where they said they had an enjoyable stay.

They had a sad blow when they learned of the stocking shortage here.

"I'd give anything for a pair of stockings," one lamented. "I'll take wool or cotton—even tree-bark stockings if I can get them."

Military restrictions forbid immediate publication of their names, but here are the individual reactions of the first Waacs to reach Africa:

"What, no butter?" asked a brunette from Maine. "Still it's a beautiful country. Where is the nearest place I can get hairpins? I haven't an extra one left."

"Very glad to get in," remarked a girl from Minnesota. "I was auful tired of wearing life preservers."

"This country is more beautiful than I expected," broke in a blonde from Colorado. "I was looking for a jungle, I guess. Where is the battlefront, and in what direction, please, east or west?"

"Wel," said a lieutenant from Rhode Island who wore a braid of blonde hair under her military cap, "I was glad to get here or anywhere else. It amazes me to see the countryside so well cultivated. I am also impressed—most of all perhaps—by the fact that we have hot water."

Army Corps Member Turns Out 'Objector'

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 23 (AP)—A Russian-born youth wearing the uniform of the United States Army Medical Corps yesterday told Federal Judge W. J. Barker he objected to bearing arms and his application for citizenship was held up pending further investigation.

The youth, Hyman Coutin, startled fellow soldiers who had assembled for a naturalization ceremony by informing naturalization examiner H. J. Halstead of his beliefs.

Placed on the stand, he testified he was born in Russia and was inducted in Boston, Mass., last Oct. 14. He is stationed in St. Petersburg, Fla.

"I believe in the brotherhood of man and would not take a life," Coutin testified.

Twenty-six other soldiers were naturalized, including Russians, British, Mexicans, Swiss, Spaniards, Cubans, Lithuanians, Poles and Hondurans.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M. filmed.—M. Y. C.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M. Y.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seaman. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast. —M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Musical snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of farmers against dictatorial wholesalers. Rough and tough but effective, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored and too horrific at times.—M. Y.

KATHLEEN—A few passages are engaging, humorous or poignant, otherwise pedestrian and over sentimental. —M. Y. C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neat detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT — Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M. Y.

Noel Coward

In his new film, "In Which We Serve."

MY GAL SAL—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor.—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

NIGHTMARE—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting trip to Scotland to solve a murder. —M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS — Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

Recent Releases

ARABIAN NIGHTS—Technicolor and Hollywood fancy run riot in a tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Sheherazade, Sinbad, Aladdin, et al. Apparent cruelty to horses in one scene is regrettable.—M. Y.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, owner of ice show, battling city slickers is subordinated to frequent specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting. Written, directed, and produced by Noel Coward, who plays leading role.—M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M. Y.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actor's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication. —M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M. Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery. —M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS —Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again. —M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings. M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet airarm.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him.—M. Y.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical, in Technicolor.—M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

SUICIDE SQUADRON — Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce. —M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about husband working in father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages in poor taste. Otherwise one of the best of its kind.—M. Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice in comedy melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M. Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Western against background of 1860's. Arrested mental development used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction but, on the whole, written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle-scenes.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M. Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD—Story of New York tax driver leading Burma convoy. Exciting scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

Japan Puts Over New Squeeze On Asiatic Financial System

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent decision to close the Tokyo and Osaka Stock Exchanges is one more step in Japan's systematic destruction of the entire Asiatic financial system.

Coming on the heels of the enforced exchange in Occupied China of 4,000,000 "fapi" (Chinese dollars) in Chungking money for 2,000,000 "fapi" in the inflated currency of the Japanese-controlled "Central Reserve Bank," the planned closing of the markets would seem to indicate that the Japanese Government plans a new form of totalitarian planned economy with all units of value determined by fiat.

The short-change deal put across in Chinese currency is undoubtedly one of the greatest financial squeezes in the history of Japanese rule in East Asia and in its wake has come even greater financial chaos than existed in China before.

The result of the two-for-one deal was an inflation of approximately 300 per cent in the currency of Occupied China, for on the "black market" the Chungking fapi was worth twice that of the Japanese-sponsored "fapi." And "black market" activities have been thriving, according to Federal Communications Commission reports made available by The Office of War Information. In Western Shanghai alone more than 500 merchants have been haled into court on charges of violating the price control law.

Chinese Shops Come First

The "fapi" deal was the climax of Japanese efforts to corner the money and materials of Occupied China. First shops were cleaned out by the use of worthless Japanese military notes. Then the yen, and finally the new Central Bank notes, were used to force Chungking money off the market. Reports are already current that the Japanese will introduce still another type of currency to replace the bogus CRB notes.

The Japanese had engineered a similar and almost equally profitable deal in Hong Kong a few months earlier. The British dollar there was roughly equivalent in value to the yen before the occupation. The invaders arbitrarily revalued it at half a yen after they took over, thus producing 100 per cent inflation without even the expense of buying paper and ink for the printing of new currency.

One measure of the inflation that took place in Hong Kong was seen in a Tokyo radio report that stocks of Chinese business concerns there were soaring in price. For example, the stock of the Sincere Company, a large department store, has a face value of $2 per share (Hong Kong money). Before the war broke out it was selling for only $1, but after the devaluation of the Hong Kong dollar it rose to $17.

The Japanese attributed this inflationary trend to "the attitude of wealthy Chinese in Hong Kong, who have begun to invest savings with a view to restoration of peace and order." Actually, the Chinese merchants were rushing to turn their money into shares of stock which meant part-ownership of a store full of merchandise. They were hedging against further inflation.

On Dec. 11 Tokyo reported that deposit payments had been suspended in 16 of Hong Kong's largest foreign-owned banks.

"Black Market" on Sugar

In Central China the situation is even worse than in Hong Kong. According to German-controlled radio station XGRS in Shanghai, sugar is unobtainable there except in the "black market," where it brings 5 to 7 fapi per pound. Eggs run into hundreds of fapi per dozen. Rice bought in the country for 50 fapi per picul (133 pounds) sold

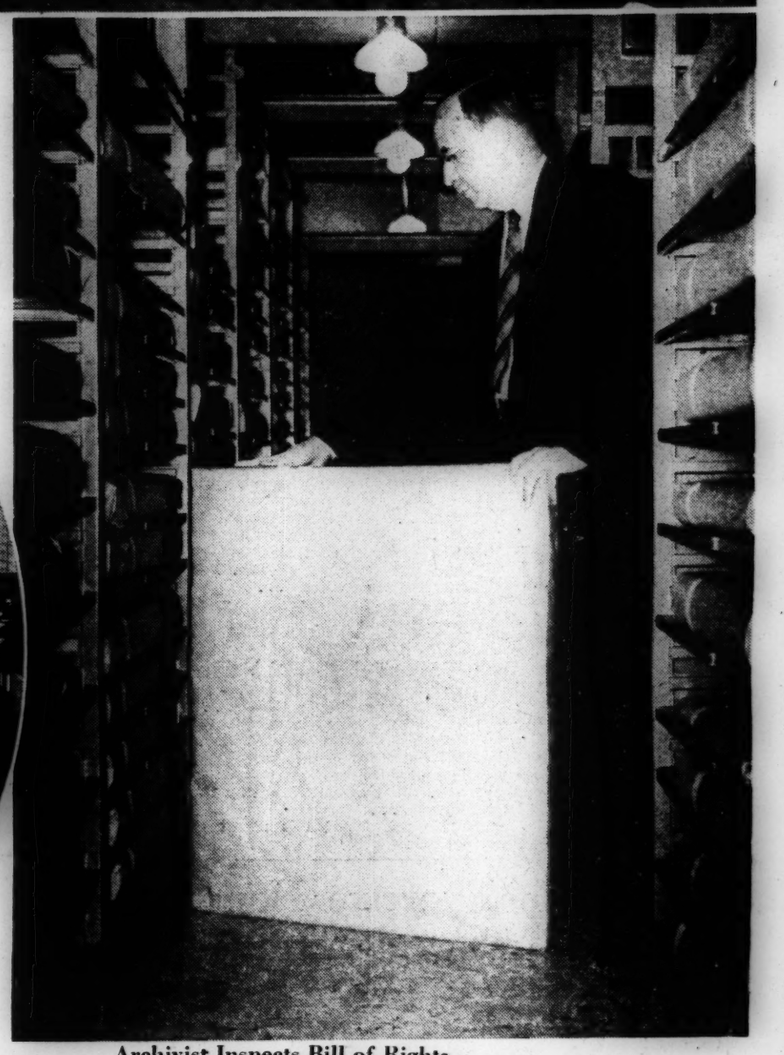
Important United States Documents Are Well Guarded in the National Archives

War Department Trucks on Constitution Avenue, Washington

These trucks are bound for the loading platform of the National Archives. Here safe storage is provided and service on the records by trained archivists is available.

'Machine Tools'

Records have been termed the "machine tools of management." Above: John E. Lown, Assistant Chief of the Navy's Microphotographic Section, points to the recordak microfilm camera that copies maps, blueprints, and other documents. Looking on are Vice-Admiral H. V. Butler, Administrative Officer of the Navy Department; Emmett J. Leahy, Director of Records Information, and Joseph P. Brennan, Chief of the Microphotographic Section.



Alarm System (Left) and Readers of the Microphotograph Copies

Left: The Archives are protected by a highly sensitized alarm system which records immediately any untoward condition. Right: Yeomen supervise readers, who check microcopies for defects. Corrections are "spliced in."

Archivist Inspects Bill of Rights

Dr. Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the United States, inspects the Bill of Rights, which immediately after the war began was transferred to the safest spot in the National Archives. It is packed for evacuation.

Division of Photographic Archives and Research

Microfilm Records Occupy Little Space; Right: Civilian Defense Class

If it had to, the Navy could reduce its 500,000 cubic feet of records to microfilm copies which could be carried in seven trucks. Admiral Butler (left), Mr. Brennan (center), and Mr. Leahy (right) examine the files. Right: The first OCD-approved class in civilian defense, including 64 members of the National Archives staff.

Films in Prospect for the Holiday Season—Music and Stage News

Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire, Claudette Colbert Head Casts

Rita Hayworth and Fred Astaire, who have been together on the screen before, head the cast for "You Were Never Lovelier," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The film, as might be expected from the presence of two such dancers in the cast, is a light musical for which Jerome Kern has furnished the tunes. Adolphe Menjou is featured, and Xavier Cugat appears both as a band leader and as an actor.

A South American setting has been provided for the story about a wealthy man who insists that his daughters be married in order of seniority. Titles for the songs include "I'm Old-Fashioned," "Dearly Beloved," "You Were Never Lovelier," "Wedding in the Spring," and "The Shorty George." In addition to these, Mr. Cugat and his band present a specialty number of their own, "Chiu, Chiu."

The companion feature at the two theaters will be "Counter Espionage," starring Warren William and Hillary Brooke. At the State, Louis Weir will continue at the organ.

'Palm Beach Story'

Claudette Colbert and Joel McCrea will be the stars on the screen at the Metropolitan starting Thursday in "The Palm Beach Story." Preston Sturges wrote the story and directed the production. Rudy Vallee has one of the comedy roles, and Mary Astor is among those in the supporting cast. The story, about a penniless Park Avenue couple, traces the journey of the wife to Palm Beach in search of a divorce when she decides that she can help her husband more by leaving him than by remaining his wife.

The companion feature will be "The Hidden Hand," a melodrama about a wealthy spinster who invites all of her nephews and their wives to spend a week end with her so she can gloat over the fact that she plans to leave her money to a young secretary. Craig Stevens and Elizabeth Fraser play the principal roles.

Paramount and Fenway

"Now, Voyager," co-starring Bette Davis and Paul Henreid, will move Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The supporting cast of the film includes Claude Rains, Gladys Cooper, Bonita Granville, and Ilka Chase.

The companion feature at the Metropolitan, "Secret Enemies," featuring Craig Stevens and Faye Emerson, also moves from the Metropolitan to the twin theaters.

Keith Memorial

"Seven Days' Leave," current musical at the Keith Memorial with Victor Mature and Lucille Ball heading the cast, is scheduled to remain for a second week.

The companion feature at the two theaters, "That Other Woman," with James Ellison and Virginia Gilmore, also is being held over for a second week. A Disney cartoon, "Donald's Gold Mine," completes the program.

RKO Boston

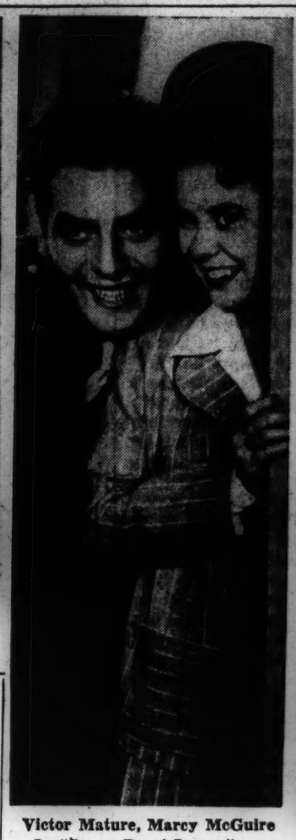
Thursday instead of Friday this week will be the opening day of the new program at the RKO Boston. On the stage will be Glen Gray and his orchestra and Bonnie Baker. The feature film will be "Nightmare" with Brian Donlevy and Diana Barrymore.

At the Uptown

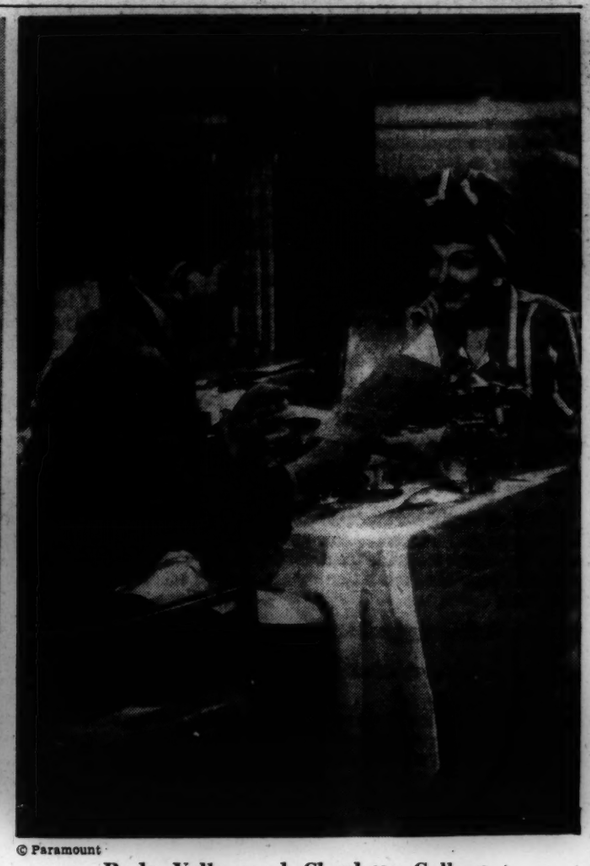
Beginning Christmas Day the feature films at the Uptown will be the "Major and the Minor," with Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland, and "Manila Calling," featuring Lloyd Nolan and Carole Landis.

Columbia

Rita Hayworth and Fred Astaire
In "You Were Never Loveller," to reach the State and Orpheum Thursday



Victor Mature, Marcy McGuire
In "Seven Days' Leave," continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.



© Paramount

Rudy Vallee and Claudette Colbert
In "The Palm Beach Story," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

Conservatory Orchestra

To get a correct idea of modern music, it is sometimes helpful to hear it played by youthful performers, such as presented the "Poem and Dance" of Quincy Porter and the Symphony No. 1 of Shostakovitch at Jordan Hall last evening. A group of players belonging to these times—such as the New England Conservatory Orchestra—directed by a musician of today—like Mr. Porter—provide a suitable means for the undertaking. What is strange and freakish about the sound becomes natural and sensible. What is odd and bizarre about the form becomes regular and in the historic line.

What young men and women of college and early graduate age can do with orchestral instruments, now that American music education has found itself and been fairly set going, is enough to startle anyone who can recall conditions as far back, say, as just before the first World War. What has been accomplished must be reckoned a pedagogical triumph of the first order. Somebody should attempt the task of explaining it.

But all that by the way, Mr. Porter and his orchestra can stand up to any criticism that can be brought to bear on a professional outfit; they are there with the music, and they can tell us about Shostakovitch or any other composer now writing all we need to know. Old school, too (Bach, "Brandenburg" Concerto No. 4); and Romantic school (Brahms, "Tragic" Overture).

To consider Mr. Porter's "Poem and Dance," it is a freely moving study, neither over-labored as Poem nor too meticulously wrought as Dance. It has the freshness and vigor of an improvisation and is not too much tied up with orthodoxies of plan. Out-and-out modern, it shows no neo-classic affectation. It is evidently intended for concert entertainment, and in that regard it hits the mark.

The Shostakovitch Symphony No. 1 passes for a more serious matter. It pretends, indeed, to ignore form in the strict meaning; and in its scrambling of the allegro, andante, and scherzo types of movement it does succeed in getting away from ancient method. Nevertheless, it pays most humble and obedient attention to rules of development. It has structure and architectural design of a very logical sort.

A peculiarity of the composer is his rejection of the idea of coda. When he has carried one of his four divisions as far as suits him, and has made it say all he desires, he just stops.

The house last night, to its surprise, was left way in the air at the close of the work. A conclusion seemed required, a climax, an episode of final excitement and exaltation; but it was not forthcoming. The message was concluded, without a saved-up passage of super-eloquence to make it impressive. The conductor had to tell us it was all over by turning about and making a bow.

W. P. T.

Symphony Matinee Moved to Thursday

Since Friday is Christmas Day, the matinee concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be moved up this week to Thursday. The Saturday evening concert will be given at the usual time.

Next week, however, the usual schedule will be resumed, with concerts on Friday afternoon, Jan. 1, and Saturday evening, Jan. 2.

Advance Word On Three Plays For the Holiday

"The Wife Takes a Child," which arrives at the Wilbur Christmas night for a try-out engagement, is described as a comedy about domestic complications brought about when a husband goes off to war and his wife returns to her parents taking with her a two-months infant, plus the baby's bathinette, bassinet, carriage, crib, and other paraphernalia. The characters, it seems, are people with a strong family loyalty and mutual affection, but since it appears that the setting for the play is an uptown New York apartment it is possible to anticipate the general line of comedic development.

John C. Wilson, who is presenting the play, has been represented here before by productions of the plays of Noel Coward, with whom he has long been associated. Stewart Chaney designed the Westside New York apartment setting. Henry Hull, who heads the cast, has not been a frequent visitor to Boston in recent years, but he was seen at Marblehead a couple of summers ago in an admirable production of Barrie's "Dear Brutus."

'Spring Again'

"Sring Again," the incoming play at the Plymouth, due Christmas night, is likewise a comedy dealing with domestic tangles, brought about indirectly by war; but in this case the married couple are no longer young and the martial influence stems from the Civil War. The husband, it appears, is inordinately proud of the military prowess of his father, a Northern General in the Civil War, and for 40 years he has been narrating to his wife tales of his parent's feats. Eventually the wife rebels, but, being a clever woman, she is able to turn the liability of an overworked ancestor into a family asset.

Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith, who have been playing the two roles since last winter in New York, have been generally praised, and the play has provided Miss George with her longest run in New York since her appearance in St. John Ervine's "The First Mrs. Fraser."

'Three Curtains'

"Three Curtains," which Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer will bring to the Majestic Christmas night, is a combination of three one-act plays from three standard English dramatists. Shaw's "The Man of Destiny," which opens the evening, deals with an episode in the career of Napoleon when the future Emperor was 27. The second play on the program, Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," is a product of World War I. The third item, Pinero's "Playgoers," is said to be making its professional debut in this country with this production.

Miss Swanson, it may be recollected, was seen at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, during the summer in George Kelly's "Reflected Glory." Harold J. Kennedy, producer and director of the present enterprise, who also directed her summer play, was formerly associated with Orson Welles' Mercury Theater.

Shumlin Fills Double Role

It is the suspicion of a number of observers that Herman Shumlin gets more satisfaction from directing plays than he does from producing them.

A scanning of the Shumlin record, shows that it was not until he undertook the dual role of producer and director that he achieved the position of eminence that he enjoys as a producer. Setting up his first play in 1927, it was not until the opening of "The Last Mile" that he had a success. The interval was occupied with the production of four failures, "Celebrity," "The Command Performance," "Tonight at 12" and "Button, Button." For these Mr. Shumlin officiated only as producer. Each of these had a different director. Each came to a sudden and violent end.

Taking a quick census of his managerial assets, Mr. Shumlin noted that while he was proficient in many executive duties of producing—hiring, contracts, stagehands, costuming and the like—he had no great knowledge of plays as they came from the playwright's typewriter to the producer's office. The choice of plays remained with Mr. Shumlin. He selected plays which he thought reflected the box-office taste of the day, plays that would win immediate profits at the box-office. The rest was left to others. He was awed by playwrights and shrank from suggesting changes in the plot and dialogue. He was confounded by directors who directed comedy or "Macbeth" as though they were the same.

But with the demise of his first four ventures, he decided that there must be a flaw in his procedure. From now on, he determined, there would be no more plays dedicated to a vague notion of what the public wanted. He would do plays that entertained him. And furthermore, he would do them the way that pleased him. If they appealed to the public, so much the better.

It was the consensus of opinion that "The Last Mile" would not have popular appeal. But Mr. Shumlin liked it. He produced it. The run of 40 weeks vindicated his judgment and silenced criticism. He acquired the rights to "Grand Hotel" which had been a box-office dud in Vienna and Berlin, and the cynics rose again. Director after director was approached to handle the assignment but each turned it down after ascertaining the lack of success of the play under the aegis of Max Reinhardt. Mr. Shumlin's associates prevailed upon him to undertake the direction. He dumurred and then agreed. "Grand Hotel" was no run-of-the-mine production. Its success was predicated upon the overcoming of mechanical scene shifts. Three days before the scheduled opening, Mr. Shumlin and his associates were resigned to abandoning the venture. It was only when the leading players volunteered to eat and sleep in the theater if necessary and the stage hands said that they would work night and day without rest until they mastered the problem of maneuvering the sets that a way was seen out of the dilemma.

"Grand Hotel" ran for more than a year in New York and amassed more than $450,000 for the producers. Since then Mr. Shumlin has directed all his own plays.

'New Faces of 1943'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Taking it all together, Leonard Sillman's "New Faces of 1943" in "New Shoes"—to give the full and correct title—is not very much of a revue. Singing, dancing, and nonsense for their own sake should be first rate and "New Faces of 1943" is nearly always second and sometimes third rate.

It has merely an unpretentious series of sketches and musical numbers by 14 men and women who have the will but not always the way to be entertaining. John Lund's book and lyrics, even at their best, fall short of being really successful. A good deal of the material seems derivative. The manner of presentation—a series of swivel flats with a set piece in the center—makes for a neat and smooth-running performance.

Of the sketches, some nonsense about a shirt hospital and a "Hamlet" parody were among the funnier things of the evening. Ann Robinson, a Negro singer, lifted spirits on several occasions. Her best number, "Well, Well," was also Lee Wainer's catchiest tune. Hie Thompson's dancing, the frustrated efforts of pretty Doris Dowling to be a show girl, some of Tony Farrar's routines, and Irwin Corey's impersonations of a Shakespearean lecturer and a cheap Broadway agent seemed among the better things. J. D. B.

'New Faces of 1943'

Revue with book and lyrics by John Lund. Music by Lee Wainer. Additional lyrics and sketches by June Carroll and J. B. Rosenberg. Costumes and settings designed by Edward Gilbert. Sketches directed by Laurence Hurdle. Lighting consultant, Carlton Winkler. Orchestra directed by Mr. Wainer. Choregraphy by Charles Weidman and John Wray. Production supervised by Leonard Sillman, the producer. Beginning on Dec. 22, at the Ritz Theater. The cast includes Mr. Sillman, John Lund, Kent Edwards, Doris Dowling, Ilsa Kevin, Tony Farrar, Diane Davis, Hie Thompson, Robert Weill, Irwin Corey.

Lecture Cancelled

The lecture by Boris Goldovsky on "Der Freischütz," scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at the New England Conservatory, has been cancelled. The Conservatory will begin its Christmas holidays after classes today. Mr. Goldovsky has rearranged his series of opera talks, which will be resumed Thursday, Jan. 7, at 5 p. m. In the next nine lectures he will discuss in sequence three operas each by Mozart, Verdi, and Wagner. The first after the holidays, on "Don Giovanni," will be given on Jan. 7.

© Vitagraph

Claude Rains and Ilka Chase
In "Now Voyager," moving Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

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7 GIRLS WITH ONE IDEA "L-O-V-E"
'SEVEN SWEETHEARTS'
KATHRYN GRAYSON VAN HEFLIN MARSHA HUNT
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PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
NOW
George BRENT Priscilla LANE
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SATURDAY 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor

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John C. Wilson presents
The Wife Takes A Child
A comedy by Phoebe & Henry Ephron
Henry HULL • Evelyn VARDEN • Hadda HARRIGAN
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EVES. (Except New Year's): 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE.: 55c-$3.30; WED. MAT.: 55c-$1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c-$2.20.

PLYMOUTH 2 WEEKS Christmas Night BEG.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE
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EVES: (EXCEPT NEW YEAR'S) 55c to $2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE: 55c to $3.30; THURS. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20.

MAJESTIC • Beg. Christmas Night Seats Now
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Richard Travis and Julie Bishop

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With JOHN EMERY EVELYN CARROLL
JUDITH LEO G.
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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
Extra Holiday Mats. Dec. 25 & Jan. 1.
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Laugh Time on!
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Matinees Wed., Sat. & Tues., Dec. 29th, at 2:35

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WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and Florence REED
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Judith ANDERSON Edmund GWENN Ruth GORDON Dennis KING
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BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390. Evgs. 8:30
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WITHOUT LOVE
KATHARINE HEPBURN with ELLIOTT NUGENT
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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. Staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting designed by Raymond Sovey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Something for the Boys," presented by Michael Todd. Starring Ethel Merman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. (Concert given Thursday instead of Friday.)

Films in Boston

Boston—"Jungle Siren," Ann Corio. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40 8:25. "Crime School," 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40.

Exeter—"Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey, John Carroll. 2, 5, 8:15. "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 6:15, 9:30. "March of Time." 4:45, 7:55.

Fenway—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane, Bruce Cabot. 11:30 a. m., 3 8:15, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:40 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny, Fred Allen. 1, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Secret Enemies" Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:45, 9:10.

Modern—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 8, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Normandie—"Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm. "Criminal Investigation," Robert Lowery. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:40. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 4, 7:20, 10:25.

Paramount—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane, Bruce Cabot. 8:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—Stage Show: 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Kent Smith, Tom Conway. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15.

State—"Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "It's Everybody's War," "Famous Jury Trials," "Middletown Goes to War," "Journey to Denelli, "The Three Stooges," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"Seven Sweethearts," Katharine Grayson, Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 5, 8:35. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 12, 3:40, 7:10, 10:35.

Telepix—"March of Time's Review of the African Invasion," Pete Smith's Version of "Life of Father," "Hollywood Keyhole," "Alaska," "Horses for the Coach," "Superman of Mecedon," News Digest. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Jacare," narration by Frank Buck. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:55, 10:15. "Living Ghost," James Dunn. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

Tremont—"Always Good Bye," 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:30. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 9:15 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:50, 10.

Uptown—"Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. 1, 4:30, 8:10. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee, John Carroll. 2:40, 6:10, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:40. "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flying Tigers," John Carroll, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "X Marks the Spot." 3, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Strange Case of Dr. X," Anne Gwynne. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Voice of Terror," 3:05, 5:10, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

University: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3, 6:30, 9:35. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2:45, 8, 9:15.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran. "Night Monster," Irene Hervey, Bela Lugosi. 3, 7.

Strand: "Orchestra Wives," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. 1:50, 7:50. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 3:33, 9:33.

Codman Square: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 2:56, 8:56. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:47, 7:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 3:26, 8:16. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2:10, 9:54.

Park: "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 2:30, 8:15. "Mississippi Gambler," Frances Langford. 4:16, 9:58.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 2:50, 8, 9:10. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Strand: "Yanks Are Coming," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 3:40, 7, 9:35. "Danger, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce. 2:25, 8:40.

Mystic: "Enemy Agents Meet Ellory Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:40. "The Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Dick Foran. 3:35, 7, 9:30.

Orpheum: "Hello, Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 2:06, 8:36. "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 3:10, 7, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1:55, 7:57. "Orchestra Wives," Marjorie Main. 3:41, 9:41.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Hello Annapolis," Jean Parker. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Gunga Din," San Jaffe, Cary Grant. "King Kong." 2, 8.

Strand: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Joseph Allen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dumbo." 3:08, 7:53. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 3:17, 9:02.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Orchestra Wives," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Something to Sing About," James Cagney. "Secret Agent of Japan," Lynn Barl, Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Bambi." "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown and Jean Parker. March of Time's "Mr. and Mrs. America." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 2:43, 8:12. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:25, 6:40, 9:45.

The Home Forum

"Loved Christmas"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO CHRISTIANS generally, to whom the birth of Jesus symbolizes the coming of the Saviour to humanity, the celebration of the anniversary of this birth should be one of peace, joy, and fervent thanksgiving. And yet how far from such a happy and uplifting occasion Christmas Day has oftentimes become.

"I always dread Christmas; I'll be so glad when it is over," is a familiar strain to all of us. And these few lines from "To Jesus On His Birthday," by Edna St. Vincent Millay, illustrate how little the spirit of the divine and loving Christ is present as human thought and motive on this greatest of all holy days:

"For this you bled upon the bitter tree:
A yard of tinsel ribbon bought and sold;
A paper wreath; a day at home for me."

With such sentiment students of Christian Science find no agreement, and they can never acquiesce with the thought in the closing couplet of this bitter but arousing sonnet:

"The stone the angel rolled away with tears
Is back upon your mouth these thousand years."

For Christian Science has brought to those who accept it a new and practical vision of the Christ, and a more understanding and devoted regard for Jesus, who more than all others has exemplified the Christ.

Mary Baker Eddy has made plain in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that the Christ is the Son of God, which the human Jesus, born of Mary, recognized and demonstrated as his true identity and as the real, eternal selfhood of each of us. It was this recognizing and adhering to his real being, rather than permitting his thought to be occupied with mere humanhood, that enabled Jesus to do the works of God, to carry on the redemptive and healing ministry, and to lay the foundation of Christianity. It was this refraining from the flesh and adherence to Spirit which made him the Messiah, or the Wayshower to universal salvation.

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Mrs. Eddy's recognition of the full import to himself and to humanity of Jesus' teaching lay back of her divinely loving message to her household and her followers in wishing them "a *happy Christmas*, a feast of Soul and a famine of sense" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 263). The fulfillment of such a wish, Mrs. Eddy knew, could include nothing in the way of deprivation or lack, but abundance of joy and of everything that would contribute to enduring happiness; for in her textbook she tells us (p. 489), **"Outside the material sense of things, all is harmony."** It is always in a corporeal or false sense that one loses peace and satisfaction, and these can be restored, and possessed in assured security, only as one turns thought to the Mind which was in Christ Jesus, claims it and cleaves to it as one's own consciousness.

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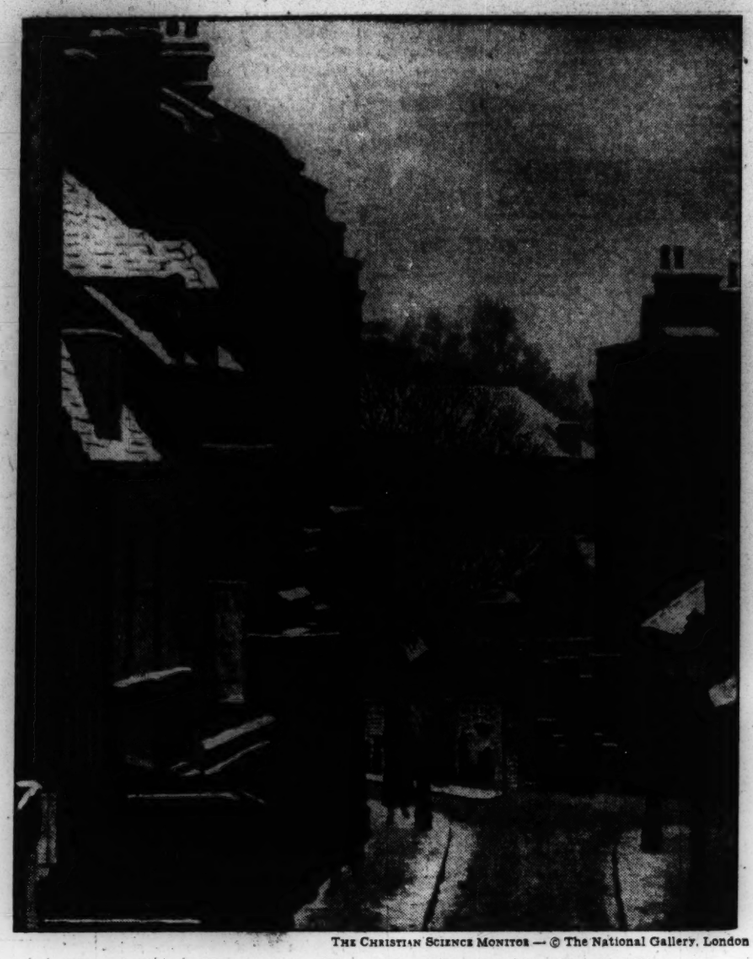
Jesus said: **"As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you: continue ye in my love. . . . These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full"** (John 15:9, 11). How has it come about then that Christians often anticipate with dread the day set aside in commemoration of Jesus' unexampled love? How can it be that the dishonesty or hypocrisy attendant upon giving from duty rather than from love, or that greed, selfishness, envy, jealousy, inordinate desire, should often characterize this period which logically should be one of expanding good will and sincere rejoicing? Is it not that a false sense of values has been accepted by mankind, that an apparent consent to a material identity possessed of material things has overshadowed Soul and true individuality, obscuring the substantive beauty and worth of spiritual ideas?

As Christians we must see to it that a sense of corporeal personality does not conceal the Christ-consciousness or true selfhood of man which Jesus' teaching and example reveal. Turning from sense to Soul, we must let this divinely informing intelligence reveal to us in ever larger measure the fact of man's sonship with God, and so gain a greater realization that **"in him we live, and move, and have our being"** (Acts 17:28). Through doing this we shall achieve our true identity, and love with Christlike love all within the range of our cognition.

Then will the anticipation and celebration of Christmas Day assume new significance to us. Our experience of it will be one of joyful thanksgiving, of a selfless love willing to share with the stranger as well as with those nearest and dearest. No longer will it be approached with unwillingness and perturbation, but welcomed as a special opportunity to familiarize ourselves with, appropriate, and share the impartial munificence of our God, divine Love. Wholeheartedly shall we love Christmas, and all that is in us will echo Mrs. Eddy's joyous assurance, **"Again loved Christmas is here"** (Miscellany, p. 256).



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © The National Gallery, London

"FLASK WALK, HAMPSTEAD: WINTER": *A Painting by Charles Ginner*

HAVING ONCE BECOME ACQUAINTED with the art of Charles Ginner, one could hardly mistake his work in any mixed collection of painting, since this artist has evolved a distinctive style of his own, both in oil and water-color.

A black and white reproduction of an oil painting, such as "Flask Walk," does not make this so apparent, because it is in the color and impasto of the original, as well as in a simplification of design that an attractively personal treatment is revealed.

Ginner is one of those rare artists who is able to make his own interpretation of a scene without being tempted to "copy" it. The scene is the motif; the picture is created for its own intrinsic qualities. The technique is the means, so to speak, of capturing the idea, and the rough-textured paint binds all together.

The visible world, to Ginner, must be entirely made up of pictorial matter, and his life must represent an increasing process of harvesting this material, for no artist seems to be better able to make something worth while out of little.

For some years, Ginner occupied rooms over a shop in the Hampstead High Street. He could often be seen by the passer-by, quietly painting at his easel, apparently oblivious of the din of the street traffic. It is true that he was as often in retreat in his favorite Cornwall, or elsewhere in the Home Counties. His windows overlooked the narrow little thoroughfare which long since saw the passage of pilgrims to the Hampstead wells, and many generations of Cockneys going back and forth to Hampstead Heath.

The astonishing thing is that Ginner continued to see new pictures of this street all the time that he lived there. Like the French Impressionists, whose inspiration was as frequent as the change of light and weather, Ginner could see new effects, and, by the changing of the focal point, gain new angles on the scene. Here, the snow checkers the scene, and the atmosphere of winter is convincingly expressed. Beside the effects of weather, he has been alert to capture the unique opportunities provided by such celebrations as Coronation and Jubilee, when flags and festoons decorated the street and offered yet a new colorful angle of Flask Walk.

Charles Ginner was one of the members of the Camden Town Group centered around Sickert who discovered beauty in the drab workaday world. In this connection, he makes one of a trio of famous names with the initial G—Gilman and Gore being the other two.

Ginner has received an abundant measure of recognition. His election in turn to membership of all the important societies has recently culminated in his election to Associateship in the Royal Academy.

Old Photographs in an Album

I LOVE OLD PHOTOGRAPHS. I don't mean early snapshots of one's contemporaries, but the kind that one comes across in ancient Victorian albums. Whenever I catch sight of such an album behind the dusty windows of one of those back-street antique-shops, whose appeal I find it so hard to resist, that settles it. In I go.

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These albums are rarely attractive in themselves. Their clumsy covers are usually embossed with patterns of that elaborate ugliness so typical of their period; their thick pages have gilded edges and are ornamented with weak, meandering scrollwork. In these pages are windows, so cut as to enable photographs to be inserted through a slot. Often the photographs have been removed and the windows gape emptily. But sometimes they have been left in place and the eye is occasionally arrested by a quaint or charming picture. One of my best finds was a photograph, taken, I learned from the printed superscription, in Ireland.

It represents a young gentleman, wearing a glossy top hat, poised ever so slightly on one side upon his thick, curly hair. The hair continues, by way of whiskers, down the side of the face, till it joins that almost obsolete kind of beard that frames, but does not cover, the chin. His coat, neatly bound with shiny braid and buttoned at the top, only opens to display a bunch of seals dangling over an elegant waistcoat. Above, one gets a glimpse of a satin stock under the wide turn-down corners of his collar. He stands with one foot slightly advanced and one arm and tightly-gloved hand carefully disposed over the back of a high velvet chair. His other arm is akimbo, and the hand clasps a sheaf of important-looking papers. But it is his self-satisfied, faintly smirking little face —he is a small man—that is so amusing.

"Did you ever see a smarter young feller in your life?" say his half-closed eyes, his smugly-curving lips. Even his nose seems to say it. And, as I look at him, perched up on my mantelpiece for my convenience while I try to tell you about him, I decide that I don't think I ever did!

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There was, in my own home, one of these albums which had belonged to an elderly uncle who lived with us for some time, but had spent much of his early life in Russia. In spite of the many years that have gone by since I saw it, I still have a vivid recollection of many of the photographs it contained. More especially of a large one, occupying the place of honor on the front page. It represented a charming blonde girl, with a thick fringe shading her wide young eyes. Her pretty lips were smiling a little and there was a dimple in her rounded chin. Her short-sleeved dress was tightly buttoned over her comely young figure, and her plump hands, linked demurely, held a rose. The photograph bore, in the characters of the country, the name of a Russian town and a Russian photographer. Whether I had been told something of the kind, or whether I invented it, I know not; but the picture was always associated in my mind with a romantic story of unrequited love. Anyway, my uncle remained a bachelor.

There were also in the album pages of earnest, bewhiskered young men, probably friends of my uncle in his youth. One of them had such a sinister face that we children called him "the Nihilist." I remember that face perfectly, feature by feature. There was, too, a delightful picture of a Russian nurse, wearing a beautiful crescent-shaped cap and a white blouse with great gathered sleeves. She held a baby—a puny little creature with beady eyes. But the nurse was magnificent. That face, too, I remember—the broad brow, with smooth hair parted and drawn down over her ears, the high cheek bones, so characteristic of her race, and the dark, steadfast eyes. I'm sure she tended the baby faithfully.

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There were more old photographs in a drawer in my mother's bureau. Three little girls in tartan frocks, their "trouserettes" reaching down almost to their ankles, were delicious. They were of an excruciating neatness, their hair painfully scraped back from their solemn faces. By means of an odd spread-eagled, criss-cross arrangement of their arms, they were all holding hands. One wonders whether it was the photographer or they themselves who thought out this device.

And there was a small picture of a charming lady, of the period, I think, immediately following on crinolines, that I kept for many years, though nobody could tell me who she was. She stood, gracious and stately, with the thick folds of her skirt falling heavily to the ground. From one hand there dangled by a ribbon a flat straw hat. Her face was turned a little sideways. She was a lovely creature, breathing tranquillity, womanliness, and a gentle dignity. Why were many of the old photographs so much more distinguished than those of today? Was it perhaps because the early-Victorians were surer of themselves, less anxious to impress, more *poised*, in fact?

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But the most entertaining picture of all was not a very early one. It dated from the time before the last war, when Graf Zeppelin's airship was creating such a sensation. It was taken in Frankfurt, in a traveling photographer's booth; and it showed the upper halves of my mother, myself, and a friend, wearing incredibly large hats, apparently seated in a basket suspended in mid-air from the Zeppelin. We were in reality seated, uncomfortably close, on a small platform behind an opening in a screen on which the basket and ropes were painted. The effect was not convincing, as the basket was obviously too small to contain the remainder of us. But it was funny. My mother was enthusiastically waving a handkerchief. Only a person who habitually took life in a spirit of gay drama would have thought of doing that. But my mother was exactly that kind of person.

ROSE FYLEMAN

World of Sleep

The falling snow became a swirling mist
That drew a curtain on the ebbing day;
Invading shadows turned to amethyst
And in a cloak of cloud we moved away.
Into those woods where, writ upon the ground,
The signet of the snow affirmed the frost.
Here was a world in which we heard no sound
Save the deer's tread that was so quickly lost.

It was a world of sleep. What whisperer
Spoke through the branches as the snow fell there
We did not know; we only knew the stir
Of sudden wind upon the stinging air
And, turning homeward, left our footprints, thin
On fallow fields where autumn gold had been.

BAYKA RUSSELL

Aloha—Merry Christmas

THE DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS a small light cart, drawn by six yoke of sturdy oxen, was dispatched up the mountain for the trees. Real pine or spruce. At the seven-thousand-foot level, where frost broke the ground and occasional snow fell, Daddy had planted a grove of evergreens to supply the ranch and special friends with Christmas trees. He called the spot Little America and had a great pride and affection for these strange green friends from colder lands. New seedlings were always taken up to replace the trees which were cut down.

When the wagon was loaded it started home, escorted by riders on horseback. Decorating the family tree, set up in the living-room, was a ceremony. . . . Gifts were stacked around the base; toys for little boy-sans and girl-sans, yards of material for kimonos, yards of calico for *holokus*, bolts of sturdy dungaree for *paniolos'* riding breeches, shawls to cover Portuguese heads. Bangles for young girls, neckerchiefs for young bloods. Silly gifts to make Hawaiians yell with mirth, funny gifts to make Japanese chuckle.

The day of Christmas Eve was always unending. The instant breakfast was cleared away, Hawaiians began arriving carrying yards and yards of *maile* wreaths to drape doors and windows, rafters and fireplace. Bowls of fruit and candy were set out, the fire laid and the sandalwood log placed carefully upon it. Suddenly the house, the ranch, the whole world smelled of Christmas.

All the afternoon the ranch hands came and went, adding their presents to those already stacked for yards about the base of the tree: bunches of bananas swathed in garlands; lengths of black Portuguese sausage, like policemen's clubs; brown paper packages tied with red string and decked with flowers. We knew the light packages were egg-bread, the heavy ones *mochi* or *kulolo*.

Then *leis* which Hawaiian girls had been weaving for the past twenty-four hours began arriving. *Leis* for each member of the family, for noted visitors, for old friends. Special red carnation *leis*, like fluffy red feather boas, were hung in the trees, giving the already heady Christmas smell which filled the house its final fillip. . . .

Steadily the atmosphere of wonder-in-waiting mounted toward its climax. Dinner, set for thirty or more people, was only another rung up the ladder of thrills when Christmas would really begin. The gleam of fine damask, light shed from heavy silver candle-sticks, mammoth turkeys, flanked by pheasants, blazing plum puddings. . . .

My ears strained toward the dark waiting garden. On Maui and other outlying islands, Christmas was carried in on horse-back, and the jingle of *paniolos'* spurs replaced the imagined tinkle of Santa's sleighbells, as cowboy serenaders rode from ranch to ranch filling an already overflowing occasion with more beauty and glamor.

Behind the merriment of guests seated around our table my ears strained for the sound of horses' hoofs, and men's joyous voices singing. Yes—no—there they were. Off in the distance, coming down the road.

Then came the moment I loved beyond everything, that brought Christmas to life in a leap: the shouting *Kilo-kilo o Haleakala hula* bursting from strong brown throats and big brown guitars, blending into a joyful symphony that seemed to well up from the depths of the earth. Our *paniolos* had come, mounted on their best horses, decked with *leis*, to serenade us with the great *hula*, telling of their love and allegiance to the mountain of Haleakala and to the island of Maui, on which we all lived and which blended our lives into a whole. Behind them, on foot, came their wives, children, and relatives. We were one: a great funny family made up of all nationalities. . . .

Every available chair was filled, couches were jammed, and the overflow sat cross-legged on the floor. Ah Sin, his mummy-face cracked by a grin, lighted the tree with a candle tied to the end of a slender bamboo pole. When the tree was a blaze of quivering light, Dad went to the piano and struck the opening chords of "Little Town of Bethlehem." With the simultaneous singing of the words by all nationalities, light brighter and stronger than that shed by candles, or sent up by the sandalwood fire, filled the room and stayed there until dawn. . . .

When dawn began breaking, slowly and sacredly, behind the vast blue dome of Haleakala, everyone began dispersing, calling over their shoulders, "Aloha—my love to you!—Merry Christmas!" then adding, as an afterthought, "See you at the *luau!*"

And the Day of Days, the Birthday of Birthdays, was ushered in by singing horsemen riding off into the light pouring its splendor out of the east.—From "Born In Paradise," by ARMINE VON TEMPSKI. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Hawaiian Night

The sky is a white *lauhala* mat
Woven of cloud
On which the moon—a shining o'er-turned tray—
Has spilled the jewel-stars.

The trades come freshly sweet and flower-scented
With oleander, datura, k'lu,
And the delicate Chinese violet.
See! Someone has tossed a rainbow lei
Around the moon!

ELSA C. BASLER

The Perfect Compliment

THE AUTOCRAT of the Breakfast Table had been working on an essay (never published) on the influences of seas on races, and as I entered he was intently measuring the distance between two shores with the corner of the envelope which had contained my introductory letter.

Unlike most autocrats, whether of breakfast tables or other thrones, he was all urbanity and in an easy flow of captivating phrasings expressed the current of his thoughts throughout our meeting. Happily I had always been a close reader of his three intimate books: *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, The Professor at the Breakfast Table, and The Poet at the Breakfast Table;* and, consequently, I found myself quoting from them quite frequently in the course of our conversation—to his immense delight—and the muses were further gracious to me by enabling me to show him, treasured amongst divers papers in my pocket-book, a time-worn copy of *The Chambered Nautilus.* The paper had become so brown with travel and usage that I was somewhat diffident in confessing its constant companionship, but that fact only stirred to action his sympathetic character, and, taking from me the fragile print, he spread it on his oceanic chart and forthwith inscribed it with an added message typical of his graceful and ready wit.

We had been talking so long and on so many subjects that the twilight was falling when I arose to go, but he stayed me with a smile and a gesture of his hand.

"One moment yet. May I not ask—though at this eleventh hour—what could induce a forceful young man like you, bronzed with the suns of Arabia and Africa, to come to our northern zone to chat with a stay-at-home old man like me?"

"Doctor, when the sun is sinking in the lands of my Arab friends, which way, think you, does a Mohammedan turn?"

"Towards Mecca, surely."

"And when a young man, who worships at the shrines of literature, grace and culture, finds himself walking on the red-brick sidewalks of Beacon Street in Boston, which way think you that young devotee would turn?"

Holmes sprang from his chair and grasped both of my hands in his, saying, "Son-light-of-Asia, so long as God gives me to live, I will never forget that perfect compliment."

Potential discovery, which every child should be encouraged to learn! How like are the hearts of the Great Ones to the hearts in ourselves of lesser stature! Touch the right note and music follows——touch the wrong note and only discord shall result.—From "Giants in Dressing Gowns," by JULIAN B. ARNOLD. (Chicago: Argus Books.)

December 25th

This day that early winter brings
Has most warmth to impart:
Near to the last on calendar
Yet first on inner chart;
One of the shortest of the year
Yet longest in the heart—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

Keeping Up With a Newfoundland

I HAD TAKEN OUR DOGS, Black Boy the Newfoundland and Dougal the dour Scot, on a long hike for our common well being. . . .

Black Boy had been the one member of the household who had taken wholehearted joy in winter. Dougal had detested it. Black Boy, thanks to long underpinning, had been able to navigate in deepest snow. He had loved it. He had cavorted in drifts. He had plunged head and shoulders and half his body deep in search of field mice which he never caught. . . .

Dougal's wheelbase is long and his clearance inconsiderable. In six inches of snow, only Highland obstinacy enables him to progress at all. He alone had experienced those terrors of winter that our New York friends had predicted for us and to which we had been immune.

Had he been willing to limit his forays to the cleared walks, the ploughed roads, life would have been easier for Dougal. Unfortunately his grim spirit refused to heed the obvious limitations of its container. Dougal's stalwart if ill-advised motto was, "Where dog can go Dougal can follow," and Black Boy was perpetual provocation.

Althea and I would see them returning home from some expedition of dim purpose —Black Boy in the lead, galloping through drifts, stopping now and then to add a few mouthfuls to his cooling system; Dougal so far in the rear that he looked like a small period set down on an otherwise blank page. He moved in some obscure fashion related both to leaping and swimming and he looked as he approached like a stocky craft battling a typhoon. A wave of snow moved ahead of his long muzzle. His stern went down, his bow rose, and he surged ahead. His tail came up, his head lowered, as he gathered himself to leap again. He had a hideous time but he would not stay home.

Usually when he reached the house he was wholly spent. Althea or I would carry him in, with iceballs on his feathered legs and belly clanking flatly. We would pull off the largest of these and push him close to the fire so that the rest might melt. Dougal never thanked us. He only sat in the spreading puddle, and glared beneath bushy brows at Black Boy with an "Oh, I can't, can't I?" expression.—From "We're Still in the Country," by FREDERIC F. VAN DE WATER. (New York: John Day.)

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MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Intimate Message: Washington

College Aftermath of All-Out War ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Is the American liberal arts college going to be a war casualty?

This possibility has been worrying college presidents and others all over the country since Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, announcing plans for using 350 selected colleges and universities to train about 250,000 young specialists for the armed forces was asked whether that would destroy liberal education.

"Temporarily, yes, so far as the able-bodied men of college age are concerned, but in the long run emphatically, no," he replied.

Qualified though his reply was, Mr. Stimson threw into something of a panic certain presidents of small liberal arts colleges who thought their institutions were likely to be passed over by the military training program.

The piecemeal way the Government's plans for utilizing the colleges, in the present emergency have been announced from Washington has been unfortunate. Even yet, no over-all picture of the Government's intentions has been given. Each new headline from Washington has thrown new unrest into the colleges, already faced with a multiplicity of problems resulting from the war.

How About Women Students?

Even girls' colleges are afflicted with a great amount of unrest as to whether students should quit their studies to take jobs in factories or in the WAACS.

The Army-Navy program to mobilize universities and colleges for training men in the armed forces was announced independently of the War Manpower Commission's program for keeping in college men and women of outstanding ability in chemistry, physics and other fields in which the nation must have experts in the years to come. Full details of neither the military nor civilian educational program have been published yet.

Mr. McNutt has announced temporary deferment from the draft for certain engineering and other technical students, also for full-time instructors and part-time instructors devoting the remainder of their time to study in these key subjects. This deferment is to be followed up with a broad program of Government scholarships and aid to outstanding students in these fields.

Women as well as men will be eligible for this aid if they are good students. If you are going to preserve civilization "women as well as men must do their part," Mr. McNutt told a press conference this week.

Federal Funds Ready

One reason the military chiefs could get their plan into the educators' hands before the civilian was that they have the money to pay for the tudition, lodging, food and clothing for the men they sign up. Mr. McNutt's War Manpower Commission does not yet have the funds for scholarships for his civilian students and must ask the new Congress for it when it convenes in January.

Even with the two programs in full swing, colleges will find themselves making many adjustments in curriculums and administration to meet the war emergency. More and more students in colleges will want technical courses. Emphasis on production in our war economy and the postwar expansion which Henry J. Kaiser and others are talking about, is already meaning more courses in engineering, mathematics, chemistry, and physics from which students can step directly into jobs.

The military march into the college system, may as Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education and a wartime adviser to the U. S. Office of Education, be limited to the duration of the war, but its effects may last a long time.

New Outlook Seen

This does not mean that there will not always be advanced courses in academic subjects for persons who are fitted to become teachers and leaders of intellectual thought in America, but it may be that the nation will at the end of the war be educated out of its prewar way of looking askance at anyone who had not been to college.

Perhaps fewer women will find it necessary to preface secretarial courses with four years of college and fewer men will find it necessary to go to a school of practical business administration after they have become a college graduate.

Educators are fortunate in the type of men who will make the wartime decisions affecting the future of American higher education. Mr. McNutt is a former dean of the University of Indiana Law School. Secretary Stimson is President of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Both are cognizant not only of the immediate needs of the nation at war but of the long-range calls for intelligent leadership that the world will need to pull itself out of the present chaos.

Memo From a Canadian Port:

Brothers-in-Arms ..... ***By Theodore Goodridge Roberts***

The gray ships appear from the void and the green gate-ship and the red gate-ship admit them through the hidden barrier suspended to soundings from the big, gull-ridden buoys. White and pale blue, the duckling corvettes slide in for bite and sup and, maybe, forty winks. (Ducks with the beaks and claws and fighting hearts of eagles, these!)

Long and short, great and small, they are here for a little while and gone again to the perilous vasts of sea beyond the rocking horizon. There were nine yesterday, there are 16 today, and tomorrow they may number 25—all lying motionless to their cables in the still, safeguarded harbor. On Sunday, or Monday, the anchorages will be deserted and the short corvettes and shorter mine sweepers will have vanished from dock and wharf; and we'll know that another convoy is out and away from this ancient port—a convoy of gray free ships—a few of them slightly streaked or smudged with rust—flying bright, free ensigns—the "Old Red Duster" and "Old Glory," and the sea flags of Greece and Russia and Norway. We will know that long destroyers give them their course; that little blue-white ships range their flanks as sheep dogs range a flock; and that planes are over them, now wheeling high like hawks and now swooping low to the squat funnels and piloting gulls.

A convoy has gone and another is gathering. Troops have gone from barracks and depots, but the barracks and depots are still crowded with ready and eager men—men and lads—with known weapons and proven skills.

We can read something of the silent and secret activities of the gray and the paler ships and the long harbor in the streets of the town. Rangy men in leather-visored service caps instead of forage caps, and dress that is not Britain's battle dress of this war, walk in couples and groups with the air of tourists just now come ashore in a strange port. But, next day, these leather-trimmed warriors walk with battle-dressed brothers-in-arms, and with blue jackets and airmen—aye, and with sisters-in-arms and just sisters. They go in and out of shops. They add to the crushes at ticket offices. They stand on street corners and pass the time of day with natives, and strangers of various strange tongues, with the air of established citizens.

And now we see a new thing. We see a squad of five of them walking quite evidently with a purpose. A corporal and two files walking purposefully and with obvious authority. The heavy, slow, unsmiling, and purposeful walk and air are not new things to us; but this parade of authority is performed by five, whereas we are accustomed to similarly significant parades of three. For the jolly tars of the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy, the discouragers of disorderly conduct walk in threes, one in front and only two behind. And even so is the force of law and order within the army and air force kept green in the consciousness of soldiers and airmen. But the Yanks walk in fives and carry billies!

This walk, which is common to all these discouragers of disorder in our Allied armed forces, is something to write about in itself. I never saw anything of the kind to equal it in World War I. We have the Navy to thank for it, I think—the Royal Navy. It is heavy, slow, inexorable, and strangely impersonal. It is impressive—uncomfortably impressive, I imagine, to enlisted gentlemen contemplating the cutting of a few capers. As it is performed most convincingly by bluejackets, it is probably a Nelson tradition. Even a Benbow tradition, possibly. One before and two behind, here they come, not quite marching but certainly not strolling, with the crowd passing them from astern and parting before them just enough to let them through on their course. Their eyes turn and glint now and then, but incuriously, impersonally. Their faces are impassive. They wear little white cuffs on the right wrist—or is it the left? Their progression is heavy, slow, measured, assured, inexorable. They carry no arms; but as they pass, any reader of history senses all the barnacles and broadsides and boarding parties, all the cutlasses and capstan bars and colors-nailed-to-the-mast, of salty old England and its salty cubs.

Sometimes, for from three to seven days at a time, our streets are spotted with jolly tars in round white caps. But for their caps, they might be off our own ships. On their collars they, too, wear the three white rows of narrow braid in memory of Nelson's three greatest victories. They, too, wear black silk neckerchiefs They, too, lace close at the hips and flap wide and horn-pipey at the ankles. Who are they? Lads of the United States Navy, that's who. Sometimes they swap caps with their friends the Nelson lads; and then what have you? R. N. and U. S. N.! The masters of the seven seas is my guess.

To Change the Subject:

S O S ..... ***By Marjorie Morrill***

Merchants have started a new counter-offensive. Before the war and big wages, the customer was always right. Now come these plaintive pleas on SOS signs appearing in store windows:

"For the duration, the clerk is always right. We can get plenty of customers."

"Please be kind to our clerks. They are hard to get."

Shoppers agree that "plenty of customers" is no exaggeration, plenty of customers but not plenty of goods. Priorities and shortages seem to have all the lure of a bargain sale and give the clerks the same problems, but do not give the customers the same results.

Not but what all the stores are still doing everything possible to help the shopper, staying open evenings, planning Fashion Shows for Women Who Work, setting up soldier canteen counters on the street floor near the entrance for the boys who are no longer near a sister or an office cohort who can take over the shopping list for Mom and the rest of the female relatives.

It isn't only the customer who is feeling the reversal of things. Take Kay. She is a clerk at the candy counter of a high-grade provision store. She likes the job and she shows it in her cheery manner with the customers. There was one day, however, when she didn't get off for lunch until 4 p. m., and just before she went the section manager came along with a list of the girls who would have to work right through until the new evening closing hour. Her name was on the list. And she had been on her feet all day fending off customers who clustered four deep at the counter. She was glad it had not happened the previous night when she had had a date. Of course she would get paid for the overtime and Kay is not the sort to get in a huff anyway, but in the old days there would have been a relief shift. Now the relief shift is in a defense plant, or in the WAAC.

So Kay and all the others like her can honestly feel they are in step with the war effort when they put in long hours. And somehow they do it more readily when they remember that their brothers in the armed forces and their sisters in the WAACS and WAVES are not getting overtime for anything.

Take Bea. She works behind the counter at a quick lunch. Quick lunches are in themselves meat for an entire "Change the Subject," As Bea said to Sue, "I'm supposed to take the customers' orders. I'm not supposed to make up the sandwiches and hot plates. And I'm certainly not supposed to run the whole counter and be out there bus-ing too." (Bus-ing is picking up the dishes and clearing off the self-service tables.) But last Saturday I was all alone here from four o'clock until six. And it was busy."

"Many's the time I've been stuck like that too," Sue agreed. "But what can you do? Try and find any boy for the job. It's hard enough to get girls."

And what the war has taught us about the telephone charge customers, the one who goes through the Sunday advertising sections and orders on approval. She's had to right-about-face. Stores are no longer able to send out a green flannel bathrobe, size 12, and if it doesn't fit Junior, call back for it on the next trip. Nor can they send out a pair of bedroom slippers for Aunt Minnie that they will call back for if the slippers don't suit. You go in town now and carry home your own packages. And you're not so likely to lug things back for exchange. You shop more thoughtfully.

As time goes on, more customers will probably become like the old lady who took up cudgels in behalf of a weary clerk at the end of a just-before-Christmas shopping day. The girl looked worn out, but was patiently doing everything she could to assist an irritable customer with a very fussy purchase. The customer, in no spirit of friendliness, commented to the clerk, "If you would smile, it might help." Whereupon the old lady rounded on her and said, "Madam, did you ever stop to think that it is a great deal easier to smile on this side of the counter than on that side?"

U. S. Making Substitutes Better Than Originals

Tough tires, glass that does not break, and wood that won't burn are among products.

By Harry Kenney
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It isn't "Ersatz" any more.

In other words, the "almost as good" is now fully as good and often better.

Under the exigencies of war, American industry took one part of air, one part of water, a little coal, two parts of petroleum, a bit of alcohol, a spot of milk, and a seasoning of sea water and shook them up well.

And a brand new and lasting American industry was born.

From this brew of easily obtainable ingredients there are now being produced:

Superior textiles;

Tough tires for Army tanks and Army cars;

Magnesium for fighting planes;

"Glass" that will float and will not break;

Wood that will not burn;

Shoes without leather;

Window screening without wire;

Pipe that isn't iron, steel, or clay.

And long-lasting machinery bearings that contain no metal.

Better Than Original

These "substitutes" that in many instances have made substitutes of the originals are the result of American industry merging its capacity for making plastics, synthetic fibers, nitrates, hydrocarbons, and high-octane gasoline.

Uncle Sam's bombers are bristling with transparent gun turrets, noses, canopies, and navigation "blisters" made from the plastic Lucite. It does not steam, fog or frost. It is easily formed over simple wooden dies into any desired shape.

Lucite is an E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. resin that took 12 chemists and 12 laboratory workers five years to perfect for commercial use. The development of this product has been so successful that it gradually is taking the place of eyeglasses.

Plastics have enabled glass to go to war. Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company is making Plexiglas for military aircraft. A sheet of plastic is "sandwiched" between two lights of plate glas. The whole thing is then heated, molded, polished and fitted into gun turrets and bomber "noses" as well as installed in fighting planes.

Overturned ink or streaky blobs of grease are regarded with cool indifference by a new plastic cloth that is proving to be better in many ways than ordinary woolen or cotton textiles for home furnishing, automobile, subway, and theater seats. Dirt, rain, sun, acids, oils, grease, chewing gum are made harmless by simply applying soap and water or using any ordinary cleaning fluid.

This new product is woven into fabrics of every variety of color and design. It is resilient, extraordinarily tough, and resistant to abrasion. It will char if exposed to a direct flame but will not burn readily.

It has taken a national crisis to bring home to the general public that plastics are no longer "ersatz" goods.

Textolite roll-neck bearings now used on propeller shafts in ships have been developed by the General Electric Company. These new bearings are used in Uncle Sam's battleships.

When the old-type bearings, lubricated by oil, were used, the ships, at frequent intervals, had to be drydocked and the bearings changed. The new plastic bearings, made of treated, molded layers of textile, last for years and are water lubricated and can be changed while the ship is afloat.

Better Than Iron

Many restrictions that go with ordinary iron or steel pipe and tubing have been eliminated by the development of Saran. Produced by the Dow Chemical Company, it possesses toughness, flexibility, durability, and amazing resistance to abrasion and the corrosive action of soaps, oils, chemicals, and moisture. These important characteristics mark it for many difficult applications where service requirements ordinarily would be too severe for standard materials.

Saran also is used to make excellent flyscreen that is an improvement on the ordinary metal type because it is considerably lighter and more easily put up, taken down or stored.

Resinox, a plastic resin compound developed by the Monsanto Chemical Company, is used in telephones, cabinets and housings, clock cases, and radio cabinets. Perhaps nowhere has Resinox met with such rapid acceptance as in closures for all types of bottles, jars, and other containers.

Wrapped Bubbles

"Bubblfil" is a du Pont product made to replace sponge rubber and kapok for mats and cushions in tanks, planes, and pontoons, as well as an interlining for cold-weather jackets, flying suits, and sleeping bags. The product consists of bubbles of air wrapped in cellulose.

Lustron is a colored plastic molding material developed by Monsanto and is transparent, translucent, or opaque. The colorfulness of the new material is exemplified in recently developed wall tile consisting of individual hollow molded blocks used in interior architecture and design. Lustron also is used for magnifying glasses, molded packages such as flower boxes and display cases as well as salad sets, gauge crystals for industrial instruments, and pendants for electric fixtures. It has the ability to carry light around curves and corners.

A new electric water light, housed in a plastic material, is being attached to life preservers and life rafts giving added protection to crews of Coast Guard and merchant marine vessels. This new product, developed by du Pont, has a weighted base and upon hitting the water turns the light upright, automatically illuminating it. The light will burn for 10 hours or longer, indicating to rescue craft the position of drifting seamen.

A plastic material is being used by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in the place of sheet aluminum in two parts of cyclone aircraft engines, saving thousands of pounds of the vital metal monthly and at the same time more than doubling the service of the parts involved.

Military tires, which means the strongest possible kind of tires, are being made by du Pont from Neoprene without adding a drop of natural rubber. The importance of the du Pont discovery is indirectly emphasized by the Baruch Committee report on the natural rubber situation when it stated that: "Neoprene is the one synthetic rubber which has been shown to be the full equivalent in quality of natural rubber for combat and heavy-duty tires, either by itself or in combination with Buna S."

A plastic material ordinarily used to prevent shattering in automobile glass is proving to be a superior quality material used in coating of Army raincoats.

Skim Milk Textiles

Because skim milk textiles are proving good competitors to cotton and wool textiles, they are being processed into everything from girdles to felt hats, including draperies, curtains, dress materials and quilts.

The Navy Department, in cooperation with the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, has developed a glass fiber board as a heat insulation and interior finish of fighting ships and auxiliary vessels. Tough, light-weight plastic helmets that have the strength of steel, weight for weight, are in mass production for Uncle Sam's fighting men.

Approximately 15 types of plastics are on the market. New types have been introduced at the rate of about one each year for the past 10 years as contrasted to the pre-1929 rate of about one every 20 years. Over 160,000,000 pounds of plastic materials are now being produced annually.

The development of these new products is proving to be of inestimable value to the war effort as is shown by the fact that as few as five of the needed war products, now produced synthetically, would require 2,682 good-sized ships to bring a year's supply from overseas. The five products are nitrates, rubber, dyestuffs, textile fiber, and camphor.

During pre-Pearl Harbor years industry spent millions developing plastics, synthetic fibers, nitrates, hydrocarbons, and high-octane gasoline, but one of the big reasons that these developments did not make more rapid progress was because industry was geared with costly machinery and changeovers in many cases were prohibitive. But now the Government is pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into technical developments and is bringing the impossibilities of two years ago, yes, one year ago, into present-day use.

Also, industry has scrapped much of its peacetime production machinery and is producing mostly war goods. When the was is over industry will have a clean production machinery slate and natural science will have provided products to give the consuming public something entirely new in about every thing it demands.

The consumer's slate is going to be wiped clean, too, and since industry must set up new machinery it has the chance it has longed for and will undoubtedly give the public entirely new concepts in the mode of living.

Autos Out of Date

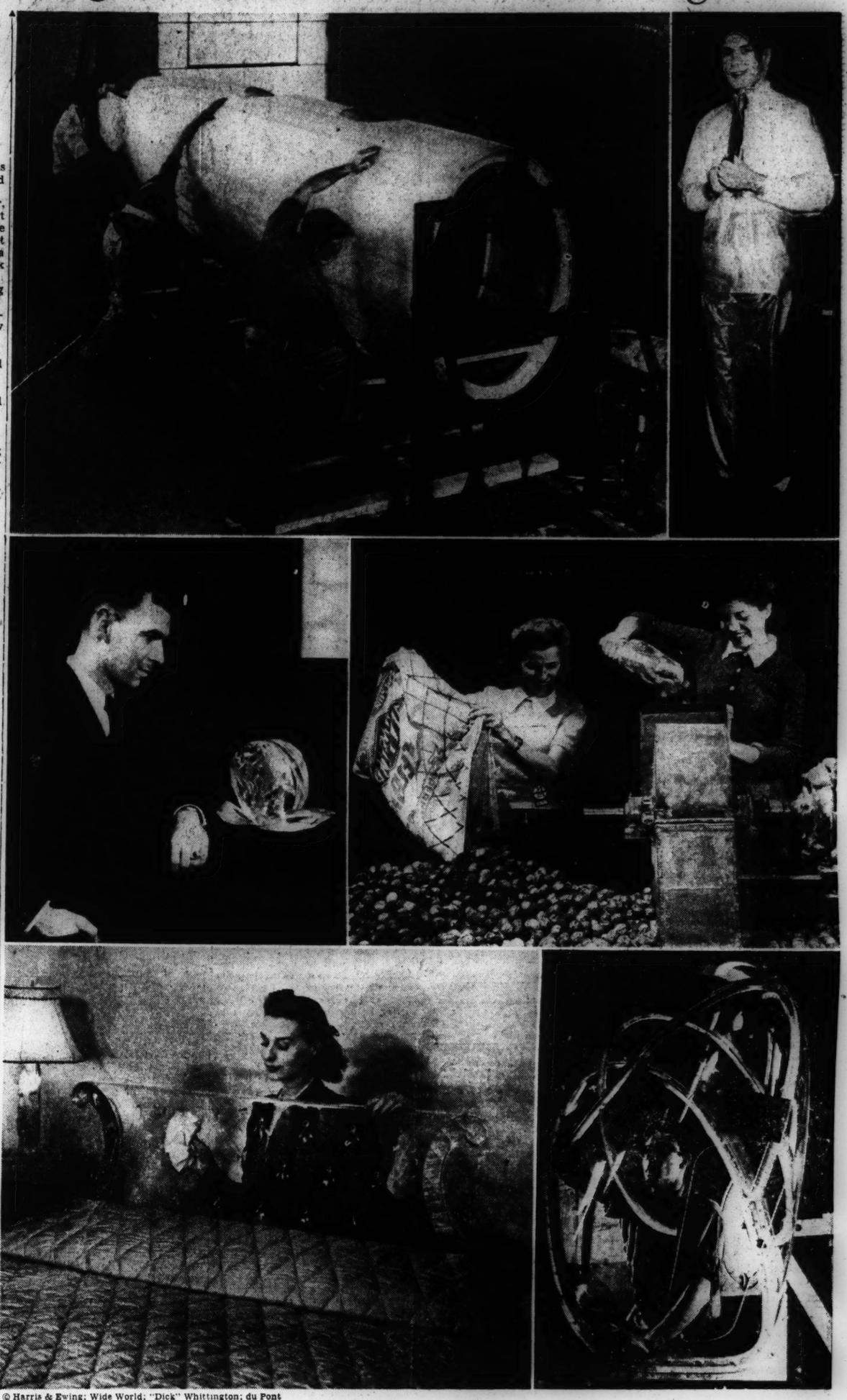
Due to the discoveries of new materials, authorities claim that even the existing late model automobiles are completely out of date. It is expected that when new automobiles are placed in the hands of the waiting public they will be lighter, stronger, safer, more comfortable, and more economical.

They are expected to have sealed cooling systems, new shatter-proof, fog-proof, and frost-proof Lucite or Plexiglas windshields. Power output will be increased with smaller motors sparked with high-octane fuels having a 150 rating that may yield as much as 50 miles to the gallon. The body will be built of light metal alloys and plastics, unpainted because color will be incorporated into the plastic. The top will be optionally transparent. Engines with four cylinders equivalent to the current eight will be optional in front or rear.

The Ford Motor Company already has built an all-plastic auto body. The company reports the new body is no "ersatz" substitution. It climaxes a dozen years of research based on Henry Ford's long-standing belief that some day he would "grow automobiles from the soil."

The aircraft industry rapidly is adopting plastics. Henry Kaiser is reported to be using them in his huge trial transport planes. Successful test flights have been held for a new type of six-place plane designed for training bomber crews, the War Department has disclosed. The craft's body, wings, and tail are made entirely of plastic known as Duramold. The only metal or other strategic material used is in the engine mounts and cowlings and in the tubular steel members on which the bombracks, bombing sights, machine guns, controls, and instrumentation are mounted.

Small, fool-proof plastic planes have had trial flights and others are on drafting boards. Authorities claim that the "air flivver" is ready for the public and that when the war is over and thousands of pilots return, it is only a matter of time when the main highways on the nation will be dotted with landing fields.



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This Plastic Age of Plastics

Upper left: Workmen fit the "skin" or outer surface of the Timm plastic airplane onto the fuselage framework. Upper right: Fireproof and waterproof suit made of plastics. Center left: Stuart P. Miller of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company looks over a mass of thermoplastic resin from which the du Pont company's new Lucite is made. Center right: Pouring walnuts into a machine which grinds them into a flour filler for plastic dies and drill jigs at the Vega Aircraft Company in Burbank, Calif. Lower left: Dusting off a bed made of Plexiglas, a crystal clear transparent plastic. Lower right: Putting the finishing touches on the nose of a Martin bomber made of plastic.

Best Offense Against Best Defense Makes for Exciting Hockey Game at Garden

One Record Shattered, Another Pair Equaled

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 (AP)—American League fielding for the 1942 season, virtually on a par with 1941, was accented by the breaking of one record and the equalling of two others. Rudy York of the Detroit Tigers was officially credited yesterday with setting a new mark for first basemen with 146 assists. Chick Gandil's record of 143 with Washington had stood up 28 years.

Leslie Fleming of Cleveland, who led at first base with a .993 percentage for 156 games, matched a record on Aug. 30 in the first game of a double-header with Washington by participating in five double plays. Ray Mack, his teammate, also was in on five double plays the same day and equalled the record for second basemen.

Jammed behind Fleming in first base fielding averages were Ulysses Lupien, Boston Red Sox rookie, with .992 for 121 games and George McQuinn of the St. Louis Browns with .991 for 144. McQuinn was first in 1941 with .995 in 125 contests.

Only two players, both with Cleveland, who led at their respective positions a year ago, repeated in the 1942 percentage columns. Manager Lou Boudreau topped the shortstops, with .965 for 146 games, only one percentage point and one game short of his pace in 1941. Ken Keltner led the hot corner men with .945 for 151 games, dropping considerably from his .971 in 149 a year ago.

Runner-up to Boudreau was Phil Rizzuto, the youthful New York Yankee star, with a shortstop rating of .962. Rizzuto, however, was in on 114 double plays in his 144 games, compared with 107 for the Cleveland pilot. The New Yorker also won double play honors in 1941 with 109.

For the second consecutive season, Harlond Clift of St. Louis finished second to Keltner at third base. His percentage was .941 in 141 games.

Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox rounded out a great season by heading the second sackers. His .975 in 142 games was two points better than the mark by Don Gutteridge of the Browns in 145. Jim Bloodworth of Detroit was third with .972 and Mack was fourth with .969.

Walter Judnich of the Browns and Roy Weatherly of Cleveland tied for outfield honors at .991, but the former handled 337 chances to Weatherly's 334. Ted Williams of the Red Sox, the league's batting champion, showed up well in the garden with only four errors on 332 chances. Yankee Joe Di Maggio was a percentage point lower with .987, but he had 464 chances—the most in the league—and also led in assists with 19.

None of the catchers worked in as many as 100 games. The leaders were Buddy Rosar of the Yankees with .996 for 58, Otto Denning of Cleveland with .992 for 78 and John Peacock of Boston with .988 for 82.

The pitchers' records included 22 perfect fielding jobs among the 10-game-or-more workmen as compared to 25 a year ago. Boston's Joe Dobson led this group with 59 chances followed by teammate Charlie Wagner with 55.

As a whole, fielding fell off only by a single percentage point— .972 in 1941 to .971. There also were fewer double plays the past season, 1,207 to 1,242, and for the second time in the junior circuit's history there were no triple plays.

New York topped the team fielding averages with only 142 errors in 154 games for .976. Cleveland and Boston finished next in a tie with .974 and St. Louis posted .972.

Blue and Gray Elevens Elect Their Captains

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 23 (AP)—The Blue and Gray squads announced captains today to lead the starting elevens in the fifth annual North-South all-star game here Saturday.

The Northern Blues selected Victor Peelish, West Virginia guard, and Bill Vickroy, Ohio State center, as co-captains for the intersectional classic.

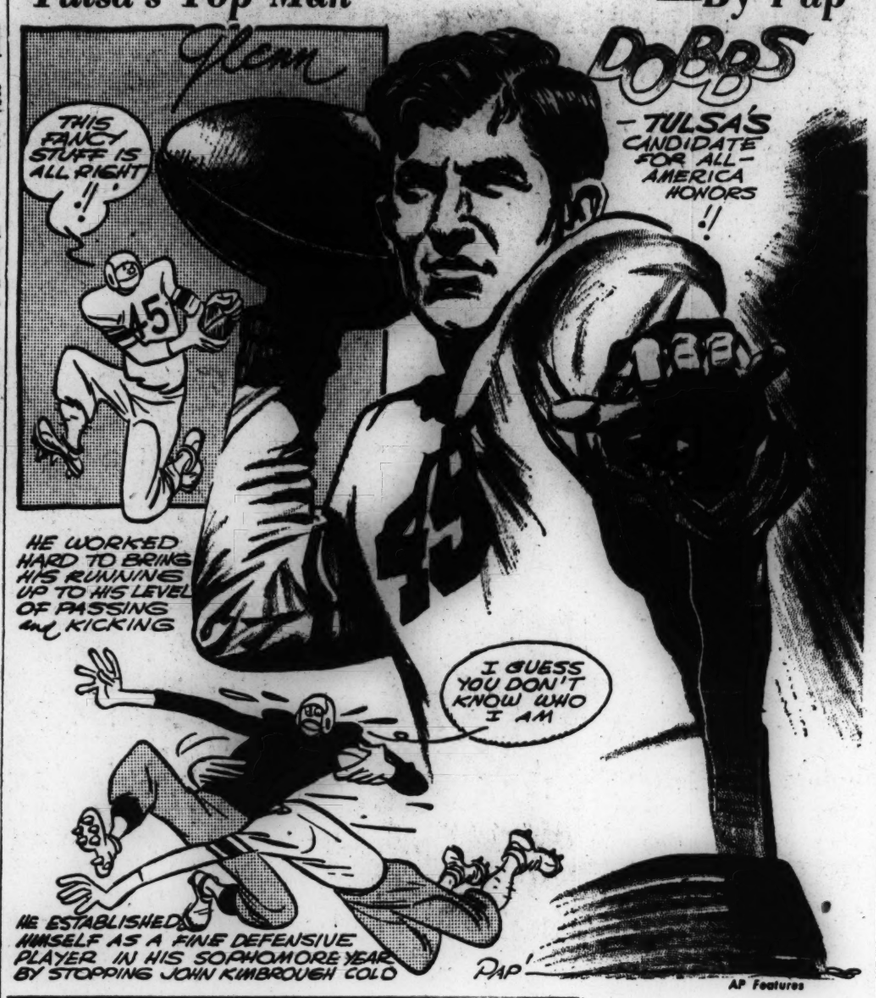
Jumpin' Joe Muha, smashing V. M. I. fullback, was named captain of the Southern Grays by one vote over Garrard Ramsey, William & Mary guard, who was elected alternate captain.

Each team boasts of stars in every position. One team will play the first quarter and another the second for each side, and the second half will see teams made up of outstanding players from the first half.

The backfields are almost set. For the North, Brundage of Pennsylvania and Barrett of Georgetown will play fullback, Bezemes of Holy Cross and Mutryn of Xavier, tailback; Grigas of Holy Cross and Wolfe of Dartmouth, wingback; Adams of Missouri and Doloway of Indiana, blocking back.

Black of Mississippi State and Johnson of William & Mary will share the fullback spot for the South; Thomas of Tulane and Jones of Union, tailback; Gafford of Auburn and Muha of V. M. I., wingback; McDonald of Tulane and Proctor of Furman, blocking back.

Tulsa's Top Man —By Pap'


Glenn DOBBS
—TULSA'S CANDIDATE FOR ALL-AMERICA HONORS !!
THIS FANCY STUFF IS ALL RIGHT !!
HE WORKED HARD TO BRING HIS RUNNING UP TO HIS LEVEL OF PASSING and KICKING
I GUESS YOU DON'T KNOW WHO I AM
HE ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AS A FINE DEFENSIVE PLAYER IN HIS SOPHOMORE YEAR BY STOPPING JOHN KIMBROUGH COLD
PAP'
AP Features

As a sophomore, Glenn Dobbs was good enough at passing and kicking to earn a starting berth on Tulsa's Golden Hurricane. But as a runner he was not rated very high. He could run fast enough in a straight line, but those long legs just couldn't keep from getting tangled when he tried to avoid tacklers with shifty movements.

Last year his coach, Henry Frnka, pointed out to Dobbs that only his running weakness stood in the way of his becoming a real All-America ace. Dobbs proved a willing student and for weeks Coach Frnka and his assistants devoted hours upon hours teaching him to fake, spin and do the tricky things that enable a ball-carrier to avoid tacklers in the broken field. Those hours of practice have been paying dividends this fall, for Dobbs' running has been on a par with his passing and kicking—and that is just about the equal of the best in the country.

The Tulsa ace is unusually tall for a quarterback, standing four inches over the six-foot mark. He carries his 190 pounds with grace and has the calm poise of a natural athlete. He loves to play football and glories as much in making a sharp tackle as he does reeling off a long run or tossing a forward pass for a substantial gain.

California Spectators To Get Georgia Eyeful

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Reports from the West Coast indicate that fans in that section are looking forward to the New Year's Day Tournament of Roses game (this time without the roses), mainly because they will have a chance to look at Georgia's Fireball—Frankie Sinkwich—against the Uclans. Sinkwich certainly is something to look at in the way of a triple-theat halfback, as at least 11 Bulldog opponents this season—not excluding Auburn—will testify, and which testimony is ably supported by records on file with the American Football Statistical Bureau.

But spectators, and the Uclans themselves, will also get an eyeful of about 30 other topnotch athletes, among the Georgia squad of 43, that have demonstrated their ability to execute, accurately and with force, their respective football assignments both on offense and defense.

Goodwin on Offense

Beginning at the center of the heretofore little-praised Georgia line, they will see big Bill Godwin, agile, powerful 215-pounder, who performs mainly on the offense. On the defense, Clyde Ehrhardt is more effective, leading the conference in pass interceptions in 1941, and ranking high in this respect this year, running one back for a touchdown against Georgia Tech. Ehrhardt and Godwin have had a nip-and-tuck battle for the center berth all this season, with the time being perhaps split about equally.

At guards, Alternate-Captain Walter Ruark and Preacher Miller have proved their ability to go with the best of them; ably supported by Harry Kuniansky and Jim Lee. While none of them are spectacular, they are all most dependable, and little or nothing is lost by substitution.

Ellenson at Tackle

Tackles are led by affable Gene Ellenson, who majors in journalism. If Gene can frame leads when he gets to reporting like he frames opposing linemen, even his professors agree he will have no trouble getting along. On the other side of the line is Bulldog Williams, who has come along fast this year, but who is now being rushed by Sophomore Red Boyd, a hefty lad who has everything except lots of experience. Ardie McClure and Brook Pierce are valuable relief men.

Georgia's ends are already nationally famous for their passcatching feats, but George Poshner and Van Davis are also two of the best defensive flankmen seen in the South since Smith and Maffett of the '29 Georgia team. These two are durable as well as spectacular, having performed more than 50 minutes of every important Bulldog game this season. Subs, therefore, have played very little, but Lafayette King, a freshman, has shown that he has talent and ability.

Important Teammates

In the backfield Sinkwich leads the pack. Practically every fan in the country has heard of him, so we will pass on to some of his lesser-known but nevertheless highly important teammates. Sophomore Charlie Trippi, Frankie's understudy at tailback, is fairly well known, but few opponents this season have fully realized in advance just how good he is. It is said that the pro scouts ranked him above Sinkwich as a long-term prospect. This is a pretty high rating, but Trippi placed high in the nation in total yards gained from passing and running for the season—despite the fact that he was definitely second-string. He is so good that Coach Butts toyed with the idea of switching Sinkwich to fullback to make room for him, and actually did this for a short time once or twice with some success. He is the best kicker on the squad.

At wingback is Lamar Davis, perhaps the biggest asset Georiga has aside from Sinkwich, although his great importance to the team hasn't been generally recognized. He is dangerous running to the weak side and is good on reverses, but his long-suit is returning punts and kick-offs, in addition to catching Sinkwich's passes. He is second high scorer on the team, and plays end in a pinch. He is the fastest man on the squad. His understudy is Andy Dudish, a fine defensive back. Walter Maguire is a good blocking back, and a sure tackler back of the line. Ken Keuper, besides blocking well, is dangerous as a pass-receiver when opponents are concentrating on covering Poshner, and Van and Lamar Davis. Dick McPhee at fullback rounds out the backfield, and he is very good at his position without being spectacular. His understudy, "Slim Jim" Todd, has sneaked in some fancy passing as well as pass-catching this year when everybody was laying for Sinkwich, Trippi, et al.

Last But Not Least

And last but not least is Leo Costa, who never officially plays a minute but who is third high scorer on the team by virtue of his place-kicking of extra-points. Out of some 59 attempted this year, he had only two go wild; nine were blocked—the rest were good.

The fans will pay their money to see Sinkwich, but nobody knows better than Frankie how helpless he would be without these men who support him. They are the champions of the Southland, thanks to their varied abilities, not to the ability of just one of them.

Eldon R. Lindsey

Four Major Clubs Leave California As Training Site

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Acting in unison, the St. Louis Browns, Chicago Cubs, Chicago White Sox and Pittsburgh Pirates announce that they have agreed to give up their California spring training camps because of the wartime travel situation.

In accordance with the suggestion of Joseph Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, the four clubs will seek new locations closer to their home cities in order to curtail travel as much as possible.

The Browns had intended to go to California for the first time, selecting Anaheim as their base. The Cubs were to have trained as usual at Los Angeles, the White Sox at Pasadena and the Pirates at San Bernardino.

William O. Dewitt, vice-president of the Browns, said his team and the Pirates would make new training arrangements together, Hot Springs, Ark., being among the sites under consideration.

Elmer Englo, Illinois end, played 230 of 240 minutes against four major opponents. But Bob Johnson, Purdue sophomore last year, played all but two minutes of the whole season.

Basketball Scores

Results Dec. 22
By the Associated Press

East

Southern California 63, Lawrence Tech 44.
Niagara 46, St. John's 40.
Albright 56, Cornell 29.
Dearborn Naval Training 44, Toledo Naval Training 30.
Temple 49, Philadelphia Coast Guard 42.

Midwest

Southwestern 44, Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 21.
Wabash 50, Fort Knox 38.
Great Lakes 55, Glenview Air Base 32.
Camp Grat (Ill.) 41, Navy Pier 39 (two overtimes).

Southwest

Texas Naval Air Station 62, Texas A. & M. 31.

West

Utah 45, Montana State 36.
Utah State 76, Weber College 37.
St. Mary's Navy Pre-Flight 53, California 39.
Idaho University 38, College of Idaho 27.
Stanford 46, Santa Clara 44.
Oregon 39, Vancouver Ramblers 38.
Washington U. 40, Pasco Naval Flyers 27.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 22
Pittsburgh 5, Hershey 4.

Ranking Net Stars Play Mexico City

NEW YORK (AP)—Four of the country's top ranking tennis players will play a series of exhibition matches in Mexico City Jan. 3, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announces.

Making up the party will be, Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, No. 1 woman's player; Doris Hart of Miami, No. 6; Francisco Segura of Ecuador who is ranked third in this country, and either top ranking Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., or Gardnar Mulloy, No. 4, from Coral Gables, Fla.

Dodgers May Condition In Field House

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers are searching for a college field house in the vicinity of New York City with the idea of training at home, it was disclosed today as the exodus of major league clubs from their spring bases in Florida gained momentum.

Branch Rickey, President of the Dodgers, who revealed on Monday that Brooklyn had abandoned plans to train at West Palm Beach, said that the Metropolitan area was being canvassed for suitable accommodations where the players might do their preliminary conditioning indoors.

Ideal Arrangement

"An ideal arrangement," he suggested, "would be two field houses in close proximity so that two clubs could train together. And I think I know of another club that would be interested in the same proposition."

Rickey expressed doubt that a month or six weeks of outdoor conditioning is necessary and said he believed that with proper preliminary gymnasium work, and batting in cages, 10 days of outside practice might be sufficient for the opening of the season.

While Rickey was scouting for a training site in this area, the New York Giants announced that they were withdrawing from Miami and the New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals stated they were looking around for a satisfactory switch from St. Petersburg, where the Yanks have trained for 19 years.

North Carolina

The Giants expect to locate in North Carolina and Secretary Edward Brannick said the training bases probably would be selected within a week.

The Yanks and Cardinals, who have shared St. Petersburg for many years, are seeking accommodations where they can continue to train together and Edward G. Barrow, President of the Yanks, disclosed that Albany, Ga., is under consideration.

Barrow also made public the fact that Kenesaw M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, had written all major league clubs suggesting the advisability of their moving out of Florida and finding locations closer to home. The move resulted from Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman's suggestions that baseball travel be reduced to a minimum and also from the congestion of Army camps in Florida.

Giles Acts

What action other clubs will take as the result of Landis' letter has not been made known, but Warren Giles, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, said he had selected an alternative site "just in case it is necessary" to leave Tampa, Fla. Four clubs that had planned to train in California, the Chicago Cubs and White Sox, the St. Louis Browns and Pittsburgh Pirates, also have called a meeting to decide upon a possible switch to Hot Springs, Ark.

The Giants announced the cancellation of a 10-game exhibition tour with the Cleveland Indians and also that their Jersey City farm club would not train at Jacksonville, Fla.

Bruins Remain in Top Spot By Tie With Toronto Leafs

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What happens when the best offensive team in the National Hockey League meets the best defensive outfit? Usually a standoff, and the case in point was amply illustrated last night at Boston Garden, where the Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs battled to a 4-4 tie.

The designation of the two teams were those of the visitors' coach, Hap Day, as he relaxed before game time in the lobby of the Hotel Manger. "We've got the best offense in the league," he said, "and you've got the best defense. I'd hesitate to say just how tonight's game will come out."

As it turned out, Hap was right on all counts, for neither team could gain an edge. And, as a matter of fact, the meetings between these two top teams over the whole season have produced the same result—a standoff. In four games each has won once, while tying each other twice.

Christmas Present

For a Christmas present to themselves last night, the Bruins made certain of staying in undisputed possession of first place until after the holiday at least, and they also kept alive their record of not having been defeated in their 10 games at home this season. In addition they stretched to 10 the number of games they have gone without defeat, and now boast the outstanding record of having been beaten only once in their last 17 outings.

But to return to Hap and his pre-game comment, the methodical mentor had practically the whole situation mapped out in his thoughts.

Misses Schriner

"If we had not lost Dave Schriner for a month," he talked along, "we would be dominating the scoring list even more than we are at present, with seven of our players in the first nine places. Sweeney's line, with Billy Taylor and Lorne Carr, would have been one-two-three in the scoring, and Syl Apps probably fourth.

"Against that offensive power you have the strongest defensive outfit, with Clapper, Hollett—who would be valuable to any team—Crawford, Shewchuk, and Brimsek. All are veterans from last year and make goals pretty hard to get. And yet with all your defensive strength, you still seem to be able to score well. Against us you get as many goals as we do."

Apps Best Center

Day had no hesitation in declaring Syl Apps a better center than Bill Cowley nor repeating his assertion of a year ago that Turk Broda is a better goalie than Frankie Brimsek, which remarks are open to dispute.

"Cowley is the best in the league, next to Apps," he declared, "and Broda is doing better than all right in goal. Apps and Cowley, though, are two different types. Bill is a playmaker, while Apps is an individualist. Both get there. Billy Taylor is more the Cowley type, and he misses a wing like Schriner. I believe that if we hadn't lost Sweeney, we would be in first place right now, and by a comfortable margin at that."

Wary of Detroit

Before the season opened Hap said he was wary of Detroit, the team which lost the least men from a year ago. "I'm still afraid of those Wings, even though they are in third place. After all they have played two less games than either Boston and Toronto, and two wins would allow them to tie us. They haven't started to roll yet, but they will. They are going to be tough from here in."

Incidentally, the Bruins are proving just as tough, and perhaps a little bit tougher, than Detroit for the Maple Leafs. Despite a week end of heavy traveling from which they were leg-weary, the Bruins managed to match the Leafs goal for goal, and at the game's end nearly won. Last night's game was one of the most exciting in years. Even the usually silent press box joined in the cheering as the B's came from behind.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Boston	11	5	5	27	81	68
Toronto	11	7	3	25	104	63
Detroit	8	5	5	21	65	54
Chicago	8	6	4	20	66	63
Montreal	5	12	3	13	58	87
New York	4	12	2	10	58	97

Result Dec. 22
Boston 4, Toronto 4.

Over the Blue Line

Bruins were supposed to leave Toronto at midnight last Saturday for Chicago . . . The players had to stand around the station until 2:30 a. m. before the train was made up . . . They arrived in Chicago at 5:30 p. m. Sunday for an 8:30 game . . . They left Monday at 1 p. m., did not arrive in Boston until 3 p. m. yesterday afternoon, more than four hours late . . . No wonder they were weary, and no wonder they surprised all and sundry with their matching Toronto stride for stride.

Frank Selke, Acting Manager of Maple Leaf Gardens in the absence of Major Conn Smythe, was down with the team, stayed overnight to arrange for the showing of Ice Capades at the Gardens after the turn of the year . . . All of the Bruins except Cowley, Brimsek, Crawford, Hollett, and Guidolin took the same train with the Leafs last night to spend Christmas with their families . . . Cowley, who lives in Ottawa, took the train this morning, while the others will go to Toronto Friday for Saturday night's game . . . Trainer Win Green will stay home, sending his assistant, Hammie Moore, to take care of the luggage.

Yank Boyd, the returning veteran, had been playing for Ace Bailey's Research Colonels in the O. H. A. Senior Group . . . In three games he had scored six goals and earned three assists . . . The boys were opening Christmas cards before the game last night . . . Cowley and Clapper were the favored ones, judging from the size of their piles . . . The Sprout line tallied once, the Chamberlain line twice, and the Cowley line once last night . . . Busher Jackson celebrated his return with a goal and assist.

Riding for a Fall

Joe Jackson, Jr.

Continuing the act his father made famous before him, Joe Jackson, Jr., never fails to bring down the house with his antics on his misbehaving bicycle. He is a featured star of the current edition of Ice Capades, the skating show which opens at Boston Garden Christmas night.

Sports Around the Hub

Trixie Is Ice-Capades Juggler

Although still in her teens, Trixie of Ice-Capades fame is recognized as one of the finest jugglers in the world. It was while appearing in the floor show of one of New York's leading hotels that she was coaxed into trying her act on ice, and shortly thereafter was signed by an Ice-Capades talent scout. Born in Vienna, Trixie received her early training from Rastelli, the famous Italian juggler, whom she first saw while attending a circus with her father.

One of Trixie's favorite stunts is twirling a couple of light rubber balls on her finger-tips while doing forward somersaults and backward flips, without mising a beat. She is just one featured performer in the new Ice-Capades show which opens on Boston Garden ice Christmas night and continues through Jan. 6.

Bun Cook and some of his Providence hockey players attended last night's Bruin-Toronto game at the Garden. At the Manger in the afternoon Cook, General Manager Lou Pieri of Providence and Happy Day of the Maple Leafs had a long conference. Providence is a Toronto farm. Day brought up Jack Forsey for the game with the Bruins and sent Rhys Thomson back to Cook.

The Boston College Eagles, continuing their practice at Miami for the Orange Bowl game with Alabama New Year's Day, yesterday spent considerable time perfecting quick-opening T formation plays. Coach Denny Myers put his boys through the roughest sort of contact work in two sessions, morning and afternoon. Plenty of aerial tactics were also sprinkled through the scrimmage. The Eagles' Alabama rivals are expected to reach Miami on Sunday. The southerners have been working out at home.

Briefs . . . Even though Ice-Capades of 1943 run through next week at the Boston Garden, the Bruins will play their regularly-scheduled N. H. L. game on Tuesday—with New York Rangers . . . Ice-Capades, by the way will give matinee performances on Saturday and Sunday, and there will be two shows on New Year's Eve, the first at 8:30 and the second at midnight . . . The schoolboys, as usual, will play Saturday afternoon and evening games at the Arena . . . The American League was without a triple play in 1942 . . . Connie Mack, once a catcher himself, saw his Philadelphia backstops charged with 23 passed balls last season. The Yankees had only four.

The new England A. A. A. U. track and field committee, in conjunction with the Malden High School A. A., will conduct a track meet featuring A. A. U., military, college and high school events at the new Marshall gym at Malden High the afternoon of Jan. 16. Open events from scratch will include the 448, 880, one-mile, high jump, low hurdles and a 40-yard obstacle race. The track is 140 yards to a lap . . . The 26th annual schoolboy state track meet will be held on Boston Garden boards the afternoon of Feb. 13, with the annual B. A. A. show following in the evening.

Conger Released

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Somewhat of a Christmas gift, Pitcher Dick Conger has been released by the Pittsburgh Pirates to Toronto of the International League.

Conger, a resident of Los Angeles, actually goes to Toronto to complete the deal by which the Pirates obtained Infielder Burgess Whitehead from the Canadian Club last summer.

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Thrift and Ingenuity of British Women Turn Waste Into Useful Articles

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Clothes rationing has brought a novel form of mannequin show to Britain. This consists entirely of made-over garments. The first parade was at a "Make Do and Mend Exhibition" held here. A part-worn dinner suit turned up as a woman's costume—the black silk topper made a smart postillion hat; a boy's lumber jacket had once been corduroy velvet riding breeches; a woman's tailored jacket had started life as a scarlet hunting coat; mother's white tennis coat had been converted into a toddler's outdoor suit.

This parade was the prelude to an exhibition which showed how days of austerity are turning many British housewives into skilled needlewomen and, in some cases, into craftswomen. In playing their part in the national economy campaign they are getting a new slant on the meaning of thrift. Miss Caroline Haslett, Director of the Electrical Association for Women, summed up this new attitude in opening the exhibition.

"Real thrift," she said, "enables us to get the best value from the things we have, and so we have no time to think about the things we haven't."

Send Aid to Russia

The exhibition, to which 14 women's organizations had contributed, showed how British women were using their ingenuity, not only to clothe themselves and their own children adequately under rationing, but also to send warm garments to help the women and children of Russia.

Members of the British Women's Institute were pioneer contributors to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund. Specimens of the fur-lined garments sent to that country were shown at the exhibition — hoods, capes, coats, gloves and other comforts lined with rabbit or goats' fur to keep out the cold of the Russian winter.

This particular side of the work started when Mrs. Churchill needed fur linings for coats she wished to send to Russia. Furcraft is one of the village crafts which the Women's Institutes have helped to keep alive during the past 20 years. Mrs. Churchill appealed to them and found skilled women ready to undertake the work. So these warm garments are now going overseas to women and children in villages devastated by the Germans and now retaken by the Russians.

Another impressive exhibit—a large crocheted woolen blanket—was also an example of village craftsmanship. It was made from sheep's wool gathered from the hedgerows. In sheep-farming districts Institute members and their children gather this wool and spin it on homemade hand spindles. It is then woven on hand-looms. Some of the wools are dyed with natural dyes from garden or wild flowers. One pullover shown had been dyed with oak bark.

Use Materials at Hand

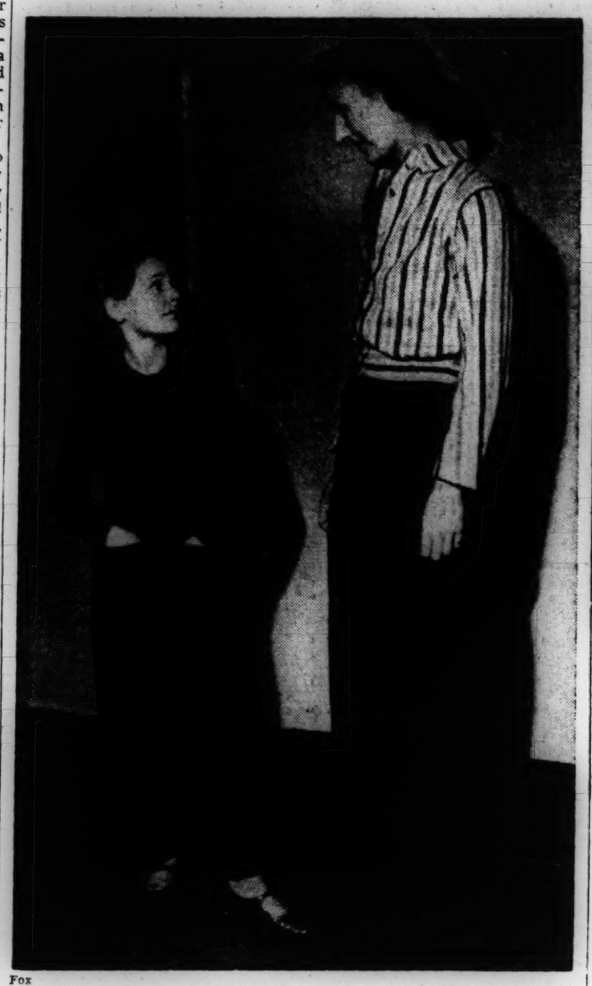
Women of East Kent are specializing in spinning. Their menfolk help by making the spindle out of a wooden meat skewer and a round of cardboard. They also make the large hooks with which light fleecy blankets are crocheted. The only tool which has to be purchased is the carder to comb the wool before it is spun. Pullovers and socks for the Merchant Navy, stockings for the Royal Air Force, infants' clothes, pram covers, mittens and many other garments are made from this wool which would otherwise waste on the Kentish fields and downs.

Salvage of waste material was the keynote of hundreds of other ideas suggested by the exhibits. Many uses had been found for old silk stockings, for instance. These had been plaited to make rugs, slippers, hats, handbags and toys. Handbags and slippers had been fashioned from old felt hats. A set of attractive wooden buttons had been made from seasoned pear-tree twigs while handkerchiefs had been cut from architects' old linen tracing squares, flour bags and so on. The fact that one clothing coupon has to be surrendered for two large or four small handkerchiefs, makes these contrivings very worthwhile.

Some of the handicraft shown had been done by members of Evacuated Women's Clubs—women evacuated from large towns who had not had opportunities of learning to do such work before.

In London, however, the London County Council is now providing such opportunities. At more than 400 of their Evening Institutes expert instruction is given in handcraft and needlework, including "Make and Mend" classes.

Children, too, are being taught to use up scraps in their handcraft. One stall at the exhibition contained hundreds of attractive toys made by the Woodcraft Folk—children from 7 to 14—out of odd scraps of wood and small quantities of paint.



Fox

Dungaree suit worn by little girl above and recently shown at "Make Do and Mend Exhibition" in London was made from women's slacks, and the jumper from cardigan sweater. Older girl wears lumber jacket made from a blazer, and slacks from pair of men's tennis trousers.

Gay New Prints Lend Cheer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The stepping up of color, no doubt inspired by the urge to promote cheerfulness in wartime, is notable in many of the new decorative fabrics now coming on the market. One of the most daring in its use of color is a line called Tropicana prints introduced by greeff, a concern that makes individuality its creed as evidenced by such details as dispensing with the capital initial in its firm name—spelled with a small "g."

Like a number of other decorative fabrics Tropicana prints are the result of a visit to South America of William Pahlmann, well-known New York decorator, now with the Camouflage Department of the U. S. Army. But in this case something more than a copying or adapting of motifs and colors found in old Spanish palaces, cathedrals, museums and folk craftsmanship, went into them. That something is the individuality characteristic of everything greeff does. It consists not only of the little indefinable touches that make so much difference in artistic values but in a different process of production. These fabrics are printed by a silk screen method whereby only one color goes on the cloth at a time.

The spaces where other colors are to be filled in are covered by a gelatin film which cuts out all but the one color being printed. By this process an almost unlimited number of colors may be combined. Moreover, limited printings are practicable as against the quantity runs necessary in regular machine printing. Only enough pieces need be printed to supply sample lengths to the firm's representatives.

Large exotic floral designs characterize Tropicana prints and as with other decorative fabrics they come in a variety of color combinations and grounds. Where smaller designs are called for there is another greeff line designated as Document prints, the motifs of which are derived from antique illuminated manuscripts. These are of English, Spanish, Portuguese and French origin. One design found in the Chicago Museum of Fine Arts could not be taken from the museum for reproduction so it was photographed there. Then an artist returned to fill in the exact colors of the original on the photograph.

Equally individual is a line called Cockade prints designed by John Little. Though essentially Modern in feeling these are treated in an original way that gives the effect of having been sketched with pastel crayons.

Irwin Spear

Nothing Like Flowers for the Holidays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An early morning jaunt through the wholesale flower market is like a peek behind the scenes at the theater. Everything is bustle and business. None of the potential beauty of the flowers is in evidence. The pretty prima donnas are all tucked away in strong cardboard boxes, their lovely heads swathed in tissue papers, else they are massed in quantities as to reveal none of their individual loveliness.

Orchids lead the most secluded lives of them all. Not only are they relegated to the gloom of giant iceboxes but they also have their velvety, fluted petals tenderly wrapped in cotton batting. Taking seven long years to come to bloom, pampered to the last minute, these exquisite beauties sail away with high honors on the shoulders of debutante and matron.

Red Victory roses are wonderful at the holiday season. A centerpiece of these, combined with the blue-green of juniper and blue spruce, harbors richness of perfume and color. To harmonize with this arrangement, Mrs. Warner Churchill, one of New York's cleverest flower consultants, would plan a round corsage of red roses, set in a circle of the same friendly greens. Blue juniper is a small evergreen with gray-bluish berries and lasts well.

Flowers, always shooting upward in price at the holiday season, this year are higher than ever, due partly to lack of fuel for the proper heating of greenhouses.

Red gladioli are economical, gay, and last at least a week if given care. All flowers, Mrs. Churchill says, need a cold drink every day in order to keep them fresh. Let the water run long enough to have it cold. Keep flowers in a cool part of the room. Just because you place them at the other end of the room from the radiator doesn't mean that it is a cool part of the room. And gas in a room causes them to fade.

Lilies of the valley are a Japanese war casualty and no longer to be had until the spring, but bouvardia quite acceptably fills in with its daintiness in flower decorations. Carnations are sturdy, spicy, and this season come in many varieties aside from the always lovely whites and soft pinks, deep crimson fringed with pink, lime yellows touched with fuchsia colors, and flame-colored ones that stand quite alone in their brilliance. Camellias, shell-like and fragile, in white, faint pink, and Christmasy red, will nestle in their glossy leaves in many a gift box during the holidays, all ready to go to parties.

For your table on Christmas or New Year's, why not try a centerpiece of variegated holly with white roses? Or, contrast a bowl of eucalyptus leaves with the pink berries of the California pepper trees.

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Fox

Patchwork housecoat on left was made from odds and ends of waste material. Black and white check housecoat on right was made from eight short pieces of Viyella material.

Maine Women Use Fishnet—Build Good Business

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many a homemaker often sighs wistfully for some extra remunerative employment which could be combined with the duties of her home, for well she knows that putting patches on elbows and letting down hems for seemingly elastic offspring cannot forever take the place of new garments, which must eventually be purchased.

This problem of adding to the family income by work done at home has been solved for some twenty Maine women, residents of the picturesque little coastal town of Boothbay Harbor, by the manufacture of articles from fishnet; material which most of them have known firsthand since childhood.

Using ordinary mackerel, herring and seine nets, these Boothbay Harbor housewives have made hundreds of gay, roomy shopping bags; sturdy "carry-alls," which have proved tremendously popular with customers of speciality shops all over the United States ever since Uncle Sam requested Mrs. America to carry home her own purchases. Not only shopping bags, but charming and durable articles of feminine sportswear have also been fashioned of fishnet by clever-fingered local workers.

Dyeing Was a Problem

Fishnet in its natural state is the color of fresh cream, and before it can be satisfactorily dyed, it must be bleached. After this process has taken place, a Boothbay Harbor woman artist dyes the nets into rainbow shades. The chief difficulty when the work first began was in learning how to get dyes set hard and colorfast into the thousands of tiny knots enmeshed in the fishnet, and also to figure out how to avoid cutting the knots.

By experimentation, however, the fishnet workers have now become first-rate artisans; and bright tablecloths and luncheon sets, decorated with nautical emblems and sea-going corks, have been designed for outdoor dining and added to their list of products.

Manufactured and marketed under the supervision of the "Maine Trading Post" in Boothbay Harbor, the fishnet articles are a solely feminine enterprise, guided only executively by the "Trading Post's" owner, John Dorr. Launched during the depth of the depression, "Trading Post" fishnet articles are now not only known nationally, but orders have been received from specialty shops as far apart as Honolulu and Venezuela. Under the direction of Miss Muriel Howard, local workers have been trained to work so as to meet wholesale market quantity requirements.

Miss Howard believes that the most important requisites for a person who contemplates opening a combination shop and small home-manufacturing business are a practical eye when buying additional merchandise and a stern hand when overseeing the quality of work given out to be done at home.

Public buying for personal needs now changes so rapidly that small business must be prepared to adjust to new trends. The chief difficulty encountered in such an enterprise is making women workers understand that each article must be just as painstakingly made as the one before it. Almost all of today's products are sold on a competitive basis, and the public is just as quick as the department store buyer to turn down any article which has a "homemade" look.

"However, I think if a woman is sure her idea has a sound foundation," explained Miss Howard, "she need not feel deterred from starting her new venture because it is wartime. Even with the present shortage of many materials, ways can often be found around stumbling blocks.

"When the 'Trading Post' first opened," she continued, "we had nothing in our first shop but a fireplace, one desk and chair and a view of a snowbound harbor.

New York Buyer Laughs

"The first New York buyer approached laughed at our suggestion that we could design unusual or original articles. 'Why,' he said, 'you live in such an out-of-the-way spot, you are not even on a railroad!' But that 'drawback,'" smiled Miss Howard, "has really proved one of our biggest assets, for it forced us then to concentrate on making things which had low parcel post charges.

"Ever since we began, we have steadily increased sales until now we sell fishnet wares the whole year round. Sales for Florida vacationists begin in November; for Southern California in February; and for the Eastern Seaboard in early spring. Through agents, we now do a large wholesale business which until very recently had expanded to Porto Rico, Honolulu, Venezuela and Bermuda."

This year alone, despite what the New York buyer first regarded as their "small town handicap," over 15,000 yards of Gloucester net is being fashioned into charming accessories for milady; and as the result of a design submitted by an apprentice worker, canvas sailcloth has recently been adapted for the manufacture of a heavier type shopping bag.

Miss Rankin Asks: If Attack Was Expected Why Was U. S. Caught Unprepared?

By the Associated Press

Washington

Representative Jeannette Rankin (R) of Montana, only member of Congress to vote against war with Japan, broke a year-long silence on the issue today by asking this question about the Pearl Harbor attack:

"... If it (the attack) was anticipated by the Administration and even played for, why did the President permit our forces at Pearl Harbor to be taken by surprise?"

She cited the warnings sent to the Pacific as reported by the President's committee which investigated that disaster, and she commented: "Indeed, do not the frequency, urgency, the very wording of these warnings indicate in themselves that the Pearl Harbor attack came as no surprise whatever to the President?"

Miss Rankin, who also voted against declaring war on Germany in 1917, said "the American people are willing to struggle for the four freedoms, but we realize that we must retain them at home if we are going to give them to others."

Belligerent Pacifist

In her own words a "belligerent pacifist," she reviewed at length her version of events leading to what she called President Roosevelt's change of policy after his Atlantic conference with Winston Churchill.

On the basis of quotations from British authors, she said that "three years before Pearl Harbor, Britain's imperialists had figured out just how to bring the United States once more to their aid" by getting this country "embroiled" with Japan.

She contended that this nation's "requirements" of Sept. 3, 1941, that Japan accept the principle of nondisturbance of the status quo in the Pacific "was the equivalent of asking Japan to guarantee the inviolateness of the white empire in the Orient, of which the British Empire comprised approximately 90 per cent in both arms and population."

Miss Rankin declared that "in less than a week after the Atlantic conference, the machinery of economic sanctions was getting underway," and inquired: "Did President Roosevelt realize that 'economic sanctions mean war' at the time he appears to have adopted Mr. Churchill's suggestion to impose them as the punitive alternative for his ultimatum to Japan?"

Materials for Japan

"Was it not strange," she asked at another point, "that Mr. Roosevelt, who, by refusing for years to enforce the Neutrality Act of 1936 to prevent shipments of war supplies to Japan despite popular demand, had largely contributed to supplying that nation with the raw materials for the armaments now being used against our own troops. After the Atlantic conference, when an incident with Japan seems to have been desired, he suddenly changed his policy and not only cut off war supplies but virtually everything required by the civilian population of Japan as well."

Miss Rankin, who first was elected to the House in 1916, serving one term, was elected again in 1940 but did not seek re-election this year.

She has received permission from the House to insert her statement in the Congressional Record under date of Dec. 7, 1942—a statement in which she asserted "a firm belief that the nation's welfare requires a vigilant exercise of the traditional American right of free inquiry."

Fox

Mannequin on left models hat made from man's top hat, and suit from dinner jacket and trousers. On right the model wears hat from trilby. The man's waistcoat with knitted back and sleeves and the skirt are made from plus-four trousers. These illustrate how nothing goes to waste in Britain.

For Your Library or Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, author of best sellers, including her latest, "Cross Creek," recently produced a cookbook that can only be termed succulent. It is called "Cross Creek Cookery" (New York: Scribner's. $2.50) and it supports all the praise anyone has ever heard of Southern cooking. It will be of lesser value in some parts of the country, except as excellent reading for those who love to read cookbooks just for the fun of it, because many of the ingredients of Mrs. Rawlings' recipes are indigenous to the South. But for those who can obtain coot livers and mallard ducks and pecans and mayhaws the book is practical.

The recipes are admirably simple for the most part. For example, the shrimp wiggle recipe directs one merely to "simmer mixture until bubbling, serve on toast." Names entrancing to non-Southerners pop up all over the book. We opened at random to page 107, for instance, in the "Game and Meats" section, and found recipes for: "Smother-fried Quail, Dove, Coot Surprise; for Jugged Rabbit; for Pot Roast of Bear, and for Alligator-Tail Steak.

Interspersed with the very practical recipes are introductions in Mrs. Rawlings' smooth and accomplished style. In her introductory chapter, the author explains the reason for her writing "Cross Creek Cookery." It seems that the best-selling "Cross Creek" started the whole thing by containing just a hint of the good things to be had to eat at that gracious southern home. "Men in the service," says Mrs. Rawlings, "have written me from Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, Ireland, and Egypt. Always there was a wistful comment on my talk of foods; often a mention of a boyhood kitchen memory. Eight out of ten letters about Cross Creek ask for a recipe, or pass on a recipe, or speak of suffering over my chat of Cross Creek dishes. 'Bless us,' I thought, 'the world must be hungry.'"

The world will still be hungry, it seems to us, unless it can go right out to the corner grocery and pick up the ingredients for the dishes in "Cross Creek Cookery."

Laura B. Haddock

U. S.-Soviet Postwar Collaboration Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, and Sidney Hillman, special labor adviser to President Roosevelt, today had placed on the record their considered opinion that close postwar collaboration between the United States and Soviet Russia would be necessary to preserve peace and build a stable world order.

Both addressed a "Labor Dinner" for Russian War Relief at the Commodore Hotel last night, which was attended by officials of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Davis stressed that the United Nations would find it impossible to re-establish orderly and civilized government in Central and Western Europe unless a "real understanding and binding ties of friendship" were cemented with the Russian peoples.

Russians Above All

"In the light of the experience of this generation," Mr. Davis declared, "will we not all agree that the only reasonable hope for the welfare of mankind lies in maintaining the unity of the United Nations after the war? Is it not the Russian people above all others whom we must strive to include in this unity? ...

"I doubt that any common agreement can be maintained among the United Nations unless we lay the foundations carefully and devotedly now, during the very heat of battle. That is one reason why I believe that we tonight should join in a united effort to extend this intimate and friendly aid to our Allies, the Russia people."

Mr. Hillman, declaring that "we fight for the four freedoms and all that they imply," held that the present anti-Fascist coalition was a manifestation of the collective security doctrine which Britain, the United States and Russia had failed to apply before Nazi Germany began its mad bid to power.

Misconceptions

He recalled that President Roosevelt, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had long preached an international collective security, only to have their efforts frustrated by two misconceptions: acceptance of the belief that difference between the Anglo-Saxon and Russion economic systems made collaboration impossible, and underestimation of Russia's strength and importance.

"The anti-Fascist coalition which failed of realization in time of peace has been forged in the fires of global war," Mr. Hillman continued. "The formal evidence of the coalition lies in the United Nations agreement, the Anglo-Soviet treaty and the Roosevelt-Molotoff protocol.

"These documents have their basis in and draw their strength from our common purpose completely to destroy the Axis; forever to liquidate the barbarous ideology of Fascism, and to build a new world in which all people shall have the right to determine their own way of life, in freedom, peace and security.

"We, the common men of the United Nations, want no repetition of Versailles. We are not working and fighting and dying in order to re-enact that mad imperialist scramble for power. We want no uneasy truce as the prelude to yet another war.

"We fight for the four freedoms and all that they imply. We fight for a lasting peace based upon full political democracy for all the people of the world and the right of men and women of each nation to determine for themselves how they shall govern themselves. We fight for economic security based upon an economy of abundance.

"Finally we fight for political equality and equal economic and cultural opportunity for all men, everywhere—whatever the place of their birth, the color of their skin, their racial ancestry or the manner of their worship."

Service Fetes

By the Associated Press

New York

Christmas festivities for more than 1,000,000 servicemen in this country and at offshore bases have been arranged in more than 1,100 United Service Organizations clubs and centers, U. S. O. headquarters in New York announced today.

Pre-Christmas parties will be held at many centers beginning Dec. 23, launching a series of affairs that will continue through New Year's Day.

In addition to parties, dances, entertainment and feasting in the clubhouses, arrangements have been made in many communities for the servicemen to be guests for Christmas dinner in private homes.

Women's clubs, fraternal orders, churches, businessmen's groups and social service agencies are also joining with the U. S. O. in many cities to brighten the Christmas of men in uniform away from home. Housewives have promised an abundance of Christmas cakes, cookies, sandwiches, candy, and other delectables at all the holiday parties, and several hundred thousand women will assist as hostesses.

Typical celebrations include a "breakfast dance" from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Christmas Day at Fort Dix, N. J.; presentation of miniature "duffel bags" containing 15 different items to men stationed at the Newark, N. J., Airport; a nativity pageant in Lawton, Okla.; nine consecutive evening dances in St. Louis, Mo., and an old-fashioned Mexican celebration at Tucson, Ariz.

Fifty units of U. S. O. camp shows will entertain in Army camps and Navy posts Christmas Day, and other camp show units outside the country will give special holiday performances for servicemen.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,00
Previous day's sales 780,25
1942 volume to date 118,764,21
1941 volume to date 157,931,51

Stocks Mixed; Specialties Continue Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Specialized strength continued in today's stock market although many leaders slipped into minus territory after a forenoon recovery shift failed to follow through.

It was a duplication of numerous pre-Christmas sessions when commitments usually are trimmed for the holiday which, this year, some Wall Streeters planned to extend from Thursday to Monday. Tax selling was stressed by large blocks of low and medium-priced issues at the start and, while slow intervals were plentiful, transfers for the full proceedings were around 900,000 shares.

Assorted stocks were aided by actual and prospective earnings. Others moved up on short covering. Several peace-rated issues seemed heartened by the persistently optimistic war news.

Gains of fractions to a point or so predominated in the morning. These were reduced or eliminated in the mapority of cases after midday and irregularity ruled in the final hour.

Helpful to sentiment was the quick distribution of a special offering of 22,292 shares of Twentieth Century-Fox at 14¾.

Stocks touching new tops for the year or longer included Firestone Tire, U. S. Rubber, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co. and Chrysler. Anaconda Wire & Cable, which weakened Monday on the federal indictment, retrieved a portion of its loss.

Resistance was displayed by Bethlehem, Southern Railway, Pennsylvania, Youngstown Sheet, American Can, Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum and International Harvester.

United Gas Improvement reached its best level for 1942 in reflection of company directors approving a liquidating plan wherein large assets would be divided among holders of both the preferred and common.

In the faltering class were American Telephone, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Woolworth, Kennecott and Westinghouse.

Doing fairly well in the curb were Gulf Oil, Sherwin Williams, American Light, United Wall Paper and Niagara Hudson Power. Rising power was lacking for American Gas, Brewster Aero, Cities Service and Glen Alden Coal.

Selected Bonds Higher

Buyers nibbled at a fair number of rails and specialties in today's bond market, leaving the main corporate group to shift aimlessly in a narrow range.

Going into the final hour the list had a few gains of a point, but the great majority held within small fractions either way of Wednesday's final prices. American & Foreign Power 5s were among the firm spots.

Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s were steady and quiet after an overnight announcement of a plan to care for the early maturity of the issue by making a token payment and extending it for 20 years.

Ahead fractions to around a point at times were New York Central 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Commercial Mackay income 4s, Missouri Pacific general 4s, Erie 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '48, Columbia Gas 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Pennsylvania 4½s.

Unsettled a little were Chicago & Alton 3s, North Western 4¾s, Colorado & Southern 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4s and 4¾s, and Lehigh Valley 4½s.

Government bond quarters made last-minute efforts to place additional sales of the new Treasury offering in expectation the books would be closed shortly. Subscriptions for additional large amounts were reported by two of the big life insurance companies late yesterday.

Delaware & Hudson Asks Approval Of Debt Adjustment

NEW YORK (AP)—The Delaware & Hudson Co. sought assurances of acceptance from bondholders of its plan of debt adjustment covering the outstanding $47,769,000 of first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds, maturing May 1, 1943.

Directors of the company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Corp., have approved the plan.

Preliminary to obtaining approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the plan, assurances of acceptance must be obtained from 25 per cent of the principal amount of the bonds, the company said.

The plan would provide for payment of 10 per cent of the principal of the bonds in cash, extension of the balance of the principal for 20 years at the present 4 per cent rate of interest and continuation of existing rights and liens.

Other items of the plan include establishment of a new sinking fund and an agreement to liquidate investment securities held by D. & H. Co. and pay one-half of net proceeds into the new sinking fund.

After payment of 10 per cent, principal amount of bonds in the hands of the public would be $42,992,100, the company said. It added sinking fund payments would require 66⅔ per cent of net income annually until the principal amount had been reduced to $25,000,000 after which they need not exceed $500,000.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
50	37	Abbott (1.90)	4	51	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	2	41½	40¾	40¾	—1¼
8½	5½	Adams E .45e	13	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26	18¾	Adams-Mill4e	2	26	25½	26	Dec21
16⅜	10	Addressog (1)	●1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
41⅜	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	41¼	41	41	— ¼
4	1¼	Alaska Juneau	54	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec22
6⅜	3½	Allegpf$30ww	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	3	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	8	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ¼
7	3⅝	Allen Ind ¼e	2	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	6	143¾	142½	142½	— ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	4	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	4	Allied St(.60)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	2	75½	75	75	
30⅛	22	Allis-C M (1)	27	27½	27	27¼	— ⅛
19⅜	14¾	Alpha P C 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Dec18
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Dec21
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ½st	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	2	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
55	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	14	55	54	55	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	1	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec22
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	1	28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
74¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	16	73	72½	73	+1
35	20	Am Car & Fdy	3	25½	25	25¼	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 7	1	64½	64	64½	
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	2	17¾	17½	17⅝	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	105⅛	105	105	— ⅜
100¼	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Dec17
6⅞	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
22¾	14½	AmCSug 2½e	6	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	2	15	15	15	
3	⅜	Am Encau Tll	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec15
25	16¼	Am Export (2)	15	24⅝	23½	23½	—1
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
39	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	6	40	39½	40	+1
44½	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	16	45½	44¾	45⅜	+1⅜
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	82	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅜
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	5	32½	32¼	32¼	—1
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	15	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N v 9
54	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	12	56	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
35¾	25	Am Ice pf ½pa	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec18
5⅛	2¾	Am Interntl	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7	4½	Am Ivest .70e	6	4½	4½	4½	Dec17
10⅛	6¾	Am Locom'tive	12	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	13	83¼	83	83	
12⅞	9½	Am M&F .80	6	12¾	12½	12⅝	
7⅜	4	AmM&Met½e	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24¾	16	Am Met (1a)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
	½	Am Pow & Lt	26	⅝	½	½	
26¾	15⅛	APLS6pf3¾k	6	18	17¾	17¾	
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	11	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	48	6⅛	6	6	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	33	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14½	6¾	Am Seat 1e	3	13⅞	13½	13⅜	Dec22
43	35½	Am Smelt 2a	14	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	
36⅛	29	Am Snuff2.80e	8	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	22	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	2	88	88	88	Dec21
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec15
134⅜	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	30	125¼	124¼	125	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	41¼	41¼	41⅛	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	25	42¾	42⅛	42⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
32⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	16	32¼	31¾	32	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115⅜	115⅝	Dec18
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	26	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	53	52	53	—1⅜
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	1	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	7	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	7	42¾	42¾	42¾	Dec22
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	55	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec18
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Dec22
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	4	36	35	36	+1¼
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	107½	107½	107½	
4⅛	2½	Armour III	18	3	2⅞	3	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	14	45¼	44½	45¼	+1
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	41½	41½	41½	Dec19
32¾	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	6	31¼	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾e	1	7	7	7	Dec22
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	4	4⅛	4	4	Dec21
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	72	71¼	71¼	— ¾
83	53	As D G 2 pf 7	1	54	54	54	Dec21
28	20	Associated In2	2	28	28	28	
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	12	46¼	45⅝	46	— ½
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	2	67¼	67⅛	67¼	+ ⅛
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	9	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	— ½
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	3	43	42¾	43	Dec22
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	21	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅜
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Dec21
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	15	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
51	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	4	51	50	51	Dec22
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	1	53	53	53	+1
9⅛	6¼	Atlas Tk ½e	3	7⅝	⅞	7⅝	
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	22	3¼	3	3	Dec19
4⅛	2¾	Avia Cp ¾e	41	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
14¾	9¾	Bald Loc ct 1e	32	11⅛	10⅞	11	
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	18	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ¼
6¼	4½	Barker Br ½e	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12¾	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	15	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	44	13⅝	13½	13⅜	
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	1	22¼	21¼	22¼	+ ¼
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	Dec22
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	94½	94½	94½	Dec19
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	9	9	9	Dec19
17⅜	9¾	Bell Aire (2e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Ben Avia 3¾e	23	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	9⅞	Benef IL 1¼2e	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ¼
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53½	53½	53½	
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	23	23	23	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	45	56½	55¼	55¾	+ ¾
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109	109	109	+ ⅝
29	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	1	27	27	27	— ½
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.50	5	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	Blaw-Kno .35e	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14½	11¼	Bliss&L 1½e	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
21½	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	10	15⅜	15	15	— ½
43	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	3	42	41½	41½	— ½
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	10	16¾	16½	16¾	
22⅜	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	9	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	12	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ¼
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec22
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	2	30	30	30	
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	18	18	18	Dec 4
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	1	9	9	9	
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	8	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
35⅛	26	Briggs&St (3)	4	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	Dec17
43	30	BristolM1.90e	3	37	36⅝	37	+ ½
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	33	⅜	⅛	⅛	
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
35	23¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Dec21
8⅞	6	Brunsw'k-B 1	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bucyrus-E ½e	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7¾	5¾	Budd Mfg	12	3	3	3	
7¾	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	1	14	14	14	
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	5	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
19¾	14½	Burl M 1.40a	7	20	19½	19¾	
57	53	Burl pf (2¾)	1	53½	53	53½	Dec21
53½	51	Burl pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Dec18
9⅜	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	14	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	2	20	20	20	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼e	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec22
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
15½	10	Byron Jk 1¾e	11	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
21¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	6	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	Dec18
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	13	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	7	15¾	15½	15¾	
14½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	8	15¼	14½	15	+ ½
7½	3¾	Canadian Pac	14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	2	35⅞	35⅞	3 7⅞	Dec22
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
28½	22½	CarpenSt|2½e	1	27	27	27	+1
3½	2¼	Carr-Gen .20a	1	3½	3½	3½	
77	54¾	Case (JI) (7e)	1	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅛
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	25	41	39¾	40⅞	+1⅜
2 ⅜	15	Celanese (2)	17	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	23	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Ag 2½aa	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cent Fdy .10e	15	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	2	13	12¾	13	+ ½
3¼	.2	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Dec22
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	32¾	32¼	32¾	— ⅛
3½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	18	18	18	Dec22
18⅞	14½	Champ P&F 1	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
9½	5½	Checker Cab	2	8	7¾	7¾	Dec22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3a	32	33½	33	33	— ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	92	92	92	Dec17
2¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	19	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
85⅜	27	Abbott (1.90)	4	51	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	2	41½	40¾	40¾	—1¼
8½	5½	Adams E .45e	13	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
26	18¾	Adams-Mill4e	2	26	25½	26	Dec21
16⅜	10	Addressog (1)	●1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
41⅜	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	41¼	41	41	— ¼
4	1¼	Alaska Juneau	54	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec22
6⅜	3½	Allegpf$30ww	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	3	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	8	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ¼
7	3⅝	Allen Ind ¼e	2	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	6	143¾	142½	142½	— ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	4	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ¼
6⅜	4	Allied St(.60)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	2	75½	75	75	
30⅛	22	Allis-C M (1)	27	27½	27	27¼	— ⅛
19⅜	14¾	Alpha P C 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Dec18
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Dec21
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ½st	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	2	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
55	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	14	55	54	55	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	1	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec22
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	1	28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
74¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	16	73	72½	73	+1
35	20	Am Car & Fdy	3	25½	25	25¼	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 7	1	64½	64	64½	
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	2	17¾	17½	17⅝	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	105⅛	105	105	— ⅜
100¼	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Dec17
6⅞	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
22¾	14½	AmCSug 2½e	6	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	2	15	15	15	
3	⅜	Am Encau Tll	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec15
25	16¼	Am Export (2)	15	24⅝	23½	23½	—1
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
39	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	6	40	39½	40	+1
44½	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	16	45½	44¾	45⅜	+1⅜
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	82	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅜
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	5	32½	32¼	32¼	—1
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	15	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N v 9
54	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	12	56	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
35¾	25	Am Ice pf ½pa	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec18
5⅛	2¾	Am Interntl	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7	4½	Am Ivest .70e	6	4½	4½	4½	Dec17
10⅛	6¾	Am Locom'tive	12	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	13	83¼	83	83	
12⅞	9½	Am M&F .80	6	12¾	12½	12⅝	
7⅜	4	AmM&Met½e	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24¾	16	Am Met (1a)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
	½	Am Pow & Lt	26	⅝	½	½	
26¾	15⅛	APLS6pf3¾k	6	18	17¾	17¾	
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	11	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	48	6⅛	6	6	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	33	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14½	6¾	Am Seat 1e	3	13⅞	13½	13⅜	Dec22
43	35½	Am Smelt 2a	14	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	
36⅛	29	Am Snuff2.80e	8	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	22	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	2	88	88	88	Dec21
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec15
134⅜	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	30	125¼	124¼	125	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	41¼	41¼	41⅛	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	25	42¾	42⅛	42⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
32⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	16	32¼	31¾	32	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115⅜	115⅝	Dec18
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	26	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	53	52	53	—1⅜
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	1	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	7	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	7	42¾	42¾	42¾	Dec22
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	55	24¾	24½

Commerce and Finance

Federal Revenues in 5 Months of Fiscal Year Jump $2 Billion

Business and Industry

Sharp Revision Of Labor Laws Being Drafted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—An all-embracing legislative program for sharp revision of federal labor laws, including suspension of the 40-hour provision as a standard work week, was reported today to have been drafted tentatively for presentation to Congress early next year.

In its present form the plan would strip the Administration of power to deal independently with labor-management problems.

Instead, that authority would be turned over to a new War Labor Board, established by Congress but restricted by law from laying down any orders and assuming any powers not specifically delegated by Congress.

As outlined by one member of the group, who declined use of his name, the legislation would:

1. Suspend the premium pay requirement in the Wages and Hours Law, although permitting overtime pay for work in excess of 40 hours with the specification that it be paid in war bonds.
2. Outlaw strikes in war industries.
3. Prevent closed shops and maintenance of membership clauses in labor contracts in industries handling Government work.
4. Amend the Corrupt Practices Act so as to bar labor unions from making contributions to political campaigns.
5. Set up the new War Labor Board, its membership to be composed of representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the public.
6. Revive the Hobbs Bill, which would subject labor unions to prosecution under the Federal antitrust and anti-racketeering laws.

Proponents of the legislation already are discussing the best strategy for overcoming parliamentary difficulties.

In a move to sidestep the House Labor Committee, which in the past has pigeonholed "restrictive" labor legislation, the maneuvering may start in the judiciary committee with introduction of the Hobbs Bill.

The Congressman who disclosed the plans emphasized, however, that its advocates must proceed cautiously to avoid disruption of war production. He said, also, that the present general wage scale must be maintained in order to avoid disruption of the nation's economic balance.

Court Upholds Meat Packers' Indictment

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge William H. Holly upheld an indictment charging 14 of the nation's leading meat packers, 36 individuals and the American Meat Institute, a packer's association, with conspiring to fix prices on meat and livestock in violation of the anti-trust law.

The court overruled demurrers to an indictment returned in November, 1941. The next step will be the entering of pleas in behalf of the defendants.

The indictment charged that for 13 years the defendants had engaged in a conspiracy to fix the prices paid to farmers and by consumers for meat.

Defendants included Armour, Wilson, Swift, Cudahy, Hormel and individual officials of the concerns.

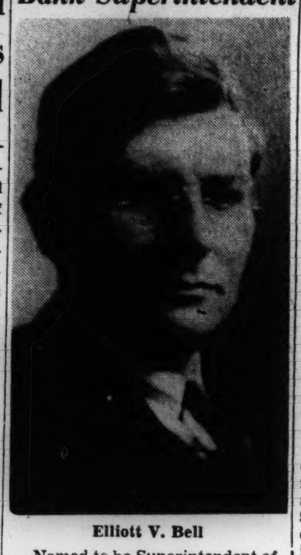
WPB Plans Model Alcohol Plants

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board announced it is preparing engineering plans for model alcohol plants which may be needed in connection with the synthetic rubber or other war programs.

At present the Government's chief efforts to increase alcohol production are being devoted to converting whisky distilleries to the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

The intention is to have plans for the new plants ready for quick use, if and when needed. Each plant will be designed to use 12,000 bushels of grain per day and produce 10,500,000 gallons of alcohol a year.

Bank Superintendent



Elliott V. Bell

Named to be Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York. Mr. Bell is on the Editorial Board of the New York Times. He was appointed to his new post by Governor-elect Thomas E. Dewey. The job pays $12,000 a year. Mr. Bell will take office Jan. 1.

Building Awards In November Rise To $654,184,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The F. W. Dodge Corp., research organization, reported construction contracts awarded in November in 37 eastern states totaled $654,184,000, compared with $458,620,000 in November of 1941 and $780,396,000 in October of this year.

Public works and utility contracts were up 61 per cent from a year ago at $91,801,000, while non-residential and residential building each increased about one third compared with November, 1941.

Non-residential building was figured at $256,513,000, or 69 per cent less than in October.

The decline of November contracts under October totals was attributed to seasonal factors and the Government policy of authorizing only most essential war projects.

Power Production Up 16 P. C. in 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 1941 production of electric energy in the United States exceeded the previous record reached in 1940 by 16 per cent, or more than 23,200,000,000 kilowatt-hours, the Federal Power Commission reported.

Installed capacity of electric generating plants at the end of 1941 increased 5.9 per cent over the close of 1940 and reached a new high of 44,092,201 kilowatts. Although the total capacity in service at the end of 1941 increased 2,453,245 kilowatts over the preceding year, the total number of generating plants decreased from 4,109 in 1940 to 4,070 in 1941.

FHA to Insure War Housing Mortgages

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Housing Administration reported agreement to insure $409,013,100 in mortgages covering about 100,000 dwelling units ford war workers during the first six months of the war housing amendments to the National Housing Act.

The amendments were enacted in June. The commitments included financing for 88,767 one-to-four-family buildings and 32 large-scale projects totaling 4,129 units.

Private building construction under way in war housing areas totaled 78,000 dwelling units, FHA said.

Mexico Planning Record Spendings

VERA CRUZ, Mexico (AP)—Mexico will have a record budget of $125,000,000 next year, President Avila Camacho disclosed in a press conference in which he discussed war time problems.

Of the total budget the War Ministry will account for $28,000,000, the President said. The Ministries of Communications and Education will have the next largest appropriations, he added.

The President came here to attend ceremonies starting the construction of large shipyards.

U. S. Revenue In November Rises 50 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reflecting recently increased liquor, tobacco and other taxes, federal revenues in November soared nearly 50 per cent over those for November, 1941.

The Internal Revenue Bureau reported that receipts amounted to $846,125,517, an increase of $272,710,646.

Liquor taxes netted $104,578,061, an increase of $14,181,814.

Tobacco revenues were $78,607,484, up $16,426,338. Retailers' excise taxes on jewelry, furs, and toilet preparations were $12,067,626, up $8,450,478.

Receipts from manufacturers' excise taxes, including those on matches, gasoline, tires, trucks, and radios, dropped to $35,069,589, a decline of $33,328,001. Tax collections on local telephone service amounted to $2,572,520, an increase of $2,349,261.

Major internal revenue receipts during the month were: Income taxes (individual and corporation) $109,459,329, up $51,647,651 over last year; capital stock $185,444,528, up $109,341,309; employment taxes $183,194,788, up $37,945,792.

For the first five months of the 1943 fiscal year, the bureau said, internal revenue receipts increased more than $2,000,000,000 over the corresponding 1942 period. These July 1-Nov. 30 receipts totaled $5,498,425,251, against $3,153,409,138 for the corresponding period last year.

Swift & Co. Net For Year Equal To $2.83 Share

CHICAGO (AP) — Swift & Co., meat packing concern, reported net income for the fiscal year ended October 31 totaled $16,972,721, equal to $2.83 a share, compared with $17,808,725, or $3.01, the previous year.

This was realized on gross sales of $1,409,405,770, an increase of 38 per cent over that of 1941. The company's total production to meet wartime demands was the largest on record. Provision for income and excess profits taxes amounted to $26,452,984 compared with $7,971,687 last year.

John Holmes, president, said total meat operations were generally profitable although heavy losses in fresh beef and pork business occurred during the latter part of the year.

"Competition forced us to pay more for cattle and hogs than we could realize under our ceiling price limitations for the fresh meat and by-products from this livestock."

Mr. Holmes said the company's willingness to take these losses was based on a belief that it was "our obligation," considering the conditions to be temporary, to supply meat to the armed forces as well as civilian customers.

N. Y. Dress Makers Protest OPA Rule

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Dress Institute has protested an Office of Price Administration regulation restricting mark-ups on the industry's spring models.

The Institute, representing 800 manufacturers in the metropolitan area, said that OPA's regulation 287, issued Dec. 14, would put them out of business.

The order limits the mark-up of dresses to 22 per cent, and if the mark-up was already greater, regulations call for a reduction of 10 per cent.

Corporate Earnings Show Mixed Trend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports released during the past week, showing profits per share of common stock, included:

Year Ended Sept. 30	1942	1941
Food Machinery	$4.07	$4.27
Emerson Electric	1.57	.83
Six months ended Oct. 31		
Zenith Radio	2.14	1.53
11 months ended Nov. 30		
Erie Railroad	4.81	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.40	4.96
9 months ended Sept. 30		
Nat'l Cash Register	1.40	1.56
Quarter ended Nov. 30		
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel	.92	.46

Check on Increased City Pay Roll Deductions Urged

CHICAGO (AP) — City financial officials were urged by the Municipal Finance Officers Association to examine practices in connection with the increased number of deductions made by local governments from employees' pay checks.

The addition next month of the Victory Tax to "collection" duties of city accounting departments will bring the number of deductions to half a dozen or more, the Association said.

Because of this, the Association said, officials should check the deductions, "especially those made solely for benefit of private agencies, to see if they can be discontinued. Otherwise, accounting departments of many cities may become 'collection agencies' performing extra duties costly to taxpayers. Most deductions are made as goodwill gestures to employees or local businesses."

The Association said the Victory Tax was one of three types of common payroll deductions. The others are deductions made for the employee's benefit or for general public purposes, and deductions made solely for benefit of private agencies.

'Old Man Winter' Decorates Ore Carrier

United States Steel

When "Old Man Winter" spread icy fingers over the Great Lakes, iron ore carriers donned frosty coats. Eighteen inches of ice coated the Irving S. Olds, new 18,000-ton freighter of Pittsburgh Steamship Co. Named for the board chairman of the United States Steel Corp., the Olds has just completed its first season on the lakes.

Enough Ore in Great Lakes Area for Years, Say Experts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board has commended the iron ore and the Lake vessel industries and the railroads for the record movement of 92,000,000 tons of iron ore from the Lake Superior district in 1942.

Mr. Nelson sent letters to Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, and Elton Hoyt, of Cleveland, of the iron and steel industry advisory committee thanking them for their efforts in establishing the record movement of iron ore.

This record exceeded by 3,000,000 tons the goal set at the beginning of the season.

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The last of the big lake ore freighters has steamed away from the loading chutes at Duluth, carrying the last of this year's record haul of more than 92,000,000 tons of iron ore. By the time this is read the Eugene Pargney will probably have smashed through the thickening ice of Whitefish Bay and the Straits of Mackinac, plowed down through wintry seas and disgorged its load at some steel mill dock at the lower end of the lakes.

But with this symbol of the closing of the ore-shipping season on the lakes, comes a question this year. How much more of that ore is up there in the Michigan, Wisconsin mines, which furnish more than four-fifths of our total ore needs? How many years more will the supply of that red dust, without which there would be no steel, for war or for peace, last?

In normal times the annual haul has been around 45,000,000 tons. For several years recently it has been up to around 80,000,000. This year it is 92,000,000. Next year, it is estimated, it will have to be closer to 100,000,000. We can see then why at this rate some have asked anxiously "How long can we keep that up?"

Industry Not Worried

And while few in the steel business overlook the problems involved, the attitude in this business today certainly is not one of worry. They feel that there is nothing to warrant concern over the availability of ore for war production, which is the most important consideration. Beyond that they are confident of the future.

They would not object to federal help in the solution of some of their problems, and they may not object to having their needs in this respect brought positively to the attention of the public and the government.

But they do not feel that there exists today any call for excited warnings, certainly no real misgivings about the future of the steel industry.

Clarence Randall, Vice-President of the Inland Steel Company, recognized authority in the ore field, declared that while all of the high grade ore necessary to keep the nation supplied with steel indefinitely may not at the moment actually be in sight, enough of it will be when the time comes.

This expansion will come, he believes, in one, or a combination of one or more, of three ways; through an equalization of variable factors such as taxes and royalties which have worked to discourage development of new deposits on present sites, through perfection of processes of profitably handling low-grade ores, and through development of entirely new sources.

The part played by taxes is a most important one. Local property taxes are applied by the communities which have grown up in the mine regions and which incorporate within their borders much of the mine property, not on the amount of ore removed but on the amount of ore known to exist under the surface.

Deposits Assessed

As soon as a deposit is discovered or proved, the local tax collector makes an assessment and each levies a sizable tax on that proved ore. Consequently the owners or lessees of the property react in two ways, both of which influence the figures on available ore supplies: first, they remove from the ground just as fast as they can the proved ore, so as not to have to keep paying each year over and over again that tax on it. Second, they refrain from "discovering" new deposits, though they may suspect or have good reason to believe that there are unproved deposits there.

Experts in this business are obviously bound to be more interested in the future supply of ore than anyone else, are confident that there are large quantities of both low and high-grade ore in areas not actually proven.

Added to local taxes, incidentally, are royalties or fees charged by owners of ore-bearing property, fees which in some instances, the industry declares, are exhorbitant.

Meanwhile, taxes and royalties, together with the increased demand, have driven many users to look elsewhere for ore. Deposits of varying quality and size are known to exist in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Missouri, Illinois, Texas, and Michigan. Most of these have not been touched before because it has been cheaper to mine the high grade ore available in the Superior region.

There are three kinds of ore; class I, or high-grade ore, class II, or intermediate, and class III, or low-grade, called taconite. The high grade is the easiest to get at, and the easiest to get out, and contains the largest percentage of mineral. The whole process of getting it from the ground into the mill furnaces is relatively cheap. The second-grade ore is harder to get at and harder to mine, and because it contains more unusable material is harder and more expensive to prepare for use.

Much of this second-grade ore must go through a concentrating process before it can be profitably shipped to the mills and used. Cheaper and more efficient concentrating processes are needful to make a large-scale use of this ore commercially profitable.

The low-grade, or taconite, as might be expected is the hardest to get at and to get out. It is simply "ore-bearing rock." it consists generally of two kinds, magnetic and non-magnetic. Successful methods of concentrating the magnetic type have been found and used, but there is yet no known, commercially profitable method of concentrating for use the non-magnetic taconite.

Ore in Packets

The high grade ore is usually found in small pockets, separated from the mass of third-grade ore-bearing rock by an even smalled layer of intermediate material. The amount of both class I and class II ore, both proved and unproved, is then extremely small compared with the total volume of ore-bearing rock.

A recent report to the Department of the Interior, referring to this ore-bearing rock, stated: "If the iron formation is to be considered an ore, there is enough ore in the Lake Superior region to last the world a thousand years."

At any rate, with the growing pressure of the Minnesota taxes and the growing need for development of new sources, the users are busy looking over the possibilities in new fields. Already there is activity in the Adirondacks by users who have previously depended on the Minnesota deposits.

Few attempt to estimate the total amount thus available. For one thing the extent to which these deposits help solve the problem will depend not only on the quality and size, but on the availability of cheap transportation to the mills.

One Chicago mill operator says that he might now be using ore from a known high-grade deposit in another nearby state—not Minnesota—if the waterway leading to its was not made impassable for ore freighters by hundreds of low bridges. It is possible, though, that eventually this waterway will be treated to provide a cheap route for ore in this new region.

There is, as a matter of fact, one very sizable known but untouched deposit of high-grade ore up in the Minnesota region. It hasn't been used because it lies down under the bed of a large lake, and no one has had enough money to undertake the draining of the lake—at least the demand has not been such as to make drainage a profitable operation. Now, however, the time has come when such a project may be profitable, at least necessary. Who is to do it? Very likely the Government.

Profitable methods of handling low-grade ore have not been perfected because there has been no need of it, not sufficient incentive, which is always the inspiration for discovery. The research people have not been idle though. They are advanced far enough, Mr. Randall says, so that they are confident that they will have, when the time comes, developed methods and processes of handling low-grade ore so as to make its mining profitable.

Develop New Methods

One manufacturer says he believes his chemists and engineers are close to completion of a new plan of flotation which never before has been used in reducing ferrous mineral ore.

Mr. Randall believes that the answer to the problem of supply will come chiefly through the development of ways to handle the huge known deposits of low-grade ore. Much of what we have heard lately about the ore supply problem has revolved around the question of the cost of developing these methods of handling low-grade ore, and the possibility of getting federal help.

Even the most pessimistic estimators say that there are enough known deposits of high-grade ore to last a number of years even at the present rate of removal. Dr. E. W. Davis, director of the mines experiment station of the University of Minnesota, a state-supported school, who also has done experimental work for the operators of ore properties which include a large amount of low-grade ore, recently made a report on the subject to the War Production Board. In this he noted that proved deposits of high-grade ore would be exhausted in eight years, and that the industry would have to fall back on low-grade ore, more expensive to handle.

Dr. Davis says in his report: "This analysis has been prepared in order to determine whether or not Government financing will be required, and if so, where and how Government money can be invested to the best advantage."

In his conclusions he says further: "The ore mining industry itself cannot be expected, under existing conditions, to take the risk of investing the necessary funds for the large-scale production of Mesabi taconite concentrate and underground ore."

He proposes specifically long-term loans, without interest, to mine operators; a guaranteed market for new ore with a sales price sufficient to cover costs; modification of the state ad valorem tax to correct adverse effects on production, and proper steps to modify leases so they do not exert similar pressure.

It is noted, meanwhile, that the present rate of removal may not necessarily continue, and that estimates are based on known reserves and very conservative estimates of unknown reserves. Some feel that studies have underemphasized the progress made and the potential developments possible in the field of more efficient low-grade concentrating processes.

Pay-as-You-Go Tax Plan Gets New Impetus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—A new drive to enlist congressional support behind a "pay-as-you-go" tax plan was projected today by Senator Clark (D) of Missouri, chairman of a finance subcommittee which investigated the Beardsley Ruml proposal this year.

At the same time Senator Clark challenged Treasury experts to propose emergency taxes that would reach what he termed the abnormal earnings of war workers in the Government's quest for eight billion dollars of additional revenue.

Senator Clark told reporters he was drafting a statement dealing with a program to shift tax payments to a current year basis along the line suggested recently by Mr. Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Bowing to Treasury objections, the finance committee, despite a recommendation from Senator Clark's subcommittee, rejected the Ruml plan.

Senator Clark said there was continuing evidence of growing sentiment for the Ruml tax collection principle and that with mounting war costs its adoption "seems inevitable."

If adopted, the Ruml plan would wipe out individual income taxes on the previous year's earnings and consider payments made during the current year as applying on the current year's taxes.

A "pay-as-you-go" program, with the withdrawal of taxes at the source, he asserted, would prevent defaults by thousands of citizens.

Under such a program, the tax would be deducted weekly or monthly from an individual's pay check. Separate provisions would be made for business men and others whose income was not in the form of regular checks.

Senator Clark said a spending tax similar to the treasury's rejected plan this year would impose a certain levy, possibly 10 per cent, on all money spent by an individual in excess of certain specified exemptions. Under the Treasury plan, this tax would have been in the form of enforced savings which would have reverted to taxpayers after the war. The Treasury also proposed a graduated levy from 10 to 75 per cent on "luxury" spending above certain exemptions as a direct tax which would not be returned.

"We should raise any additional individual taxes through some proposal designed to reach swollen incomes of munitions workers and others making abnormal wages as a result of the war," Senator Clark said. "An excess profits tax on individuals or forced bond purchases applicable to them might be studied."

Urges Ruml Plan

© Harris & Ewing

Senator Bennett Clark

Insurance Concerns War Bond Purchases Total $865,000,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Two of the larger life insurance companies today announced substantial increases in subscriptions to the current "Victory Loan" of the Government, which has already been extended from the original $9,000,000,000 minimum to $11,000,000,000 and probably will exceed that sum before the books close.

The Prudential Insurance Company entered an order for an additional $75,000,000 of the obligations, making its total subscriptions in this particular offering $250,000,000.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society disclosed it had bought an additional $50,000,000 of the current offering, making its total $100,000,000.

The new subscriptions brought the amount of the new bonds and other obligations taken by the "big five" insurance concerns in this area to $865,000,000 up to the close of business yesterday. The others are the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., $225,000,000; New York Life Insurance Co., $200,000,000, and Mutual Life Insurance Co., $90,000,000.

Canadian, U. S. Relations Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In view of the many acts of closer economic and military co-operation which have occurred in the last year between Canada and the United States, a report just issued by the Canada-United States Committee is particularly timely. The Canada-United States Committee is maintained jointly by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Climaxed by the recent agreement between Canada and the United States setting forth the principles which will guide the governments of the two countries in approaching the solution of the problems of after-the-war international economic settlements on a mutually advantageous basis, and by the recent opening of the Alcan Highway from Alaska to the United States through Canada, the report reviews recent outstanding developments to bring about the closest wartime relationships between the two countries.

A variety of fields are covered, including military relations, industrial production, materials co-ordination, joint wartime agricultural program, trade and tariff relationships and co-operation in financial and economic controls.

Rail Mediation Conference Called

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Mediation Board, taking jurisdiction of a dispute between the railroads and 15 unions, representing non-operating employees, announced it had called a mediation conference for January 7 at Chicago.

George A. Cook, chairman of the board, will serve as mediator.

A board official said that if mediation fails arbitration probably would be proposed, but employees have the right to take their case before a panel which would hold a public hearing and make a determination of the facts.

The unions are asking an increase of 20 cents an hour with a 70-cent hourly minimum and a closed shop.

Their demands are separate from the increase asked by the five major operating brotherhoods.

Soft Coal Production Seen Approaching Season's Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production of bituminous coal for the week ended Dec. 12 rose an estimated 385,000 tons to approach the season's peak rate, but anthracite production was unchanged, Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes reported.

Soft coal production for the week was estimated at 11,500,000 tons compared with a revised estimate of 11,115,000 tons for the week ended Dec. 5. Anthracite production was estimated at 1,101,000 tons during each week. Mr. Ickes attributed the bituminous increase partly to action by many consumers to increase their storage.

Six-Day Coal Dispute Still Not Settled

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bituminous operators told the United Mine Workers they would "accept" the anthracite agreement providing for six-day operation of their mines, but got a quick turndown from the miners' president, John L. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis, answering the bituminous operators within the hour, sent this message: "The United Mine Workers of America will be glad to grant you the anthracite agreement for any anthracite mines operated by you or your group."

The exchange left the dispute exactly where it stood before, and producer spokesmen acknowledged their offer was not a concession but a demand for the same terms accorded the Pennsylvania hard coal group. Mr. Lewis, in effect, told them anthracite conditions were different and the same contractual terms could not be applied to bituminous.

The issue which is keeping the eastern commercial bituminous operators and the miners from agreement on a six-day week is whether the sixth day shall be mandatory or voluntary. The operators want to bring it under the terms of the existing agreement, which provides for a five-day week of seven hours each day. That would mean that the penalties of discharge or fines for absenteeism would apply to the sixth day.

The miners insist that the basic five-day week be preserved intact and that individual mine workers have the right to stay away on the sixth day without penalty.

The bituminous operators, asserting the miners have not made this demand in the anthracite industry, are asking the same terms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Bituminous producers said today that the "flippant" answer of President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers to their proposal for six-day operation was evidence that they could not obtain the cooperation of the miners.

The Appalachian operators, north and south, made the statement in a telegram to Secretary Harold Ices, who nearly three months ago ased for a lengthening of the present 35-hour wee in mining to assure an adequate fuel supply for 1943.

The operators yesterday telegraphed Mr. Lewis they would "accept" the agreement he signed with the Pennsylvania anthracite industry and Mr. Lewis replied that his union would give the same agreement to any of them who operated anthracite mines.

Manufacturing Industries Work Week Is 48 Hours

WASHINGTON (AP)—An average scheduled work week of about 48 hours during October in durable manufacturing industries, and an actual working average of 45.7 hours, were reported by Secretary Perkins.

The Secretary of Labor pointed out that because the reported average weekly hours cover all wage earners on the pay roll for any part of the pay period, such factors as labor turnover and absenteeism cause the reported hours actually worked to average at least two hours less than scheduled hours. The average hours worked was 44.6 in September, when many employees were idle Labor Day.

The Secretary reported that average hourly earnings, including overtime premiums, shift differentials, incentive bonuses, and similar factors, amounted to 98.8 cents for the durable goods worker, 75.7 cents for the worker manufacturing non-durable goods (chiefly for civilian consumption), and 88.6 cents for all manufacturng wage earners combined.

The average weekly earnings of wage earners in the durable goods industries were $45.27 in October, an increase of 1.8 per cent since September, and 26.1 per cent since October, 1941.

Russell Law

NEW YORK (AP) — Russell Law, chairman of the executive committee of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., advertising firm, has passed on.

Mr. Law, an expert in commercial, financial and travel advertising, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and began his business career with the former Merchants National Bank in Cincinnati in 1898, went to the Wall Street Journal in 1911, and in 1914 started his own advertising agency. A merger in 1919 resulted in the firm of Rudolph Guenther-Russell Law, Inc., and in 1932 this agency merged with Albert Frank & Co to form the present agency, Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York Barclay 7-5340

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 215
A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 11, 1943.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.
Boston, December 22, 1942.

Boston Bank Elects Directors

Left to right: Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations; Harvard L. Mann of Spark, Mann & Co., certified public accountants, and Andrew S. Seiler, President of H. J. Seiler Company, caterers, elected directors of the Merchants Co-operative Bank, Boston.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Monon Road Plans to Cut Capitalization

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission received today an examiner's proposal for reorganization of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon) Railroad Company which would reduce the capitalization from $45,344,943 to $30,079,094 and cut fixed charges from $1,513,028 to $162,547.

The examiner, Milo H. Brinkley, recommended that the commission find that the equities of holders of secured notes and claims and of preferred and common stocks have no value and grant them no participation in the plan.

Plan Outlined

Under the proposal, holders of refunding mortgage bonds and Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company mortgage bonds would receive about 33.9 per cent of their claims in first mortgage bonds, 31.85 per cent in second mortgage bonds and 34.25 per cent in Class A, common stock. Public holders of first and general mortgages bonds would receive about 8.23 per cent of their claims in first mortgage bonds, 14.2 per cent in second mortgage bonds, 1.52 per cent in Class A common stock and 22.62 per cent in Class B common stock.

The $1,705,000 claim of the Railway Credit Corporation would be met with about 5.96 per cent in class A common stock and 47.10 per cent in class B common stock.

The $1,151,075 claim of the Chase National Bank would be satisfied with about 10.89 per cent in first mortgage bonds, 4.77 per cent in second mortgage bonds, 5.12 per cent in class A common stock and 76.23 per cent in class B common stock.

The $1,151,073 claim of the Chase National Bank would be satisfied with about 10.89 per cent in first mortgage bonds, 4.77 per cent in second mortgage bonds, 5.12 per cent in class A common stock and 76.23 per cent in class B common stock.

The new capitalization would provide fixed charges only for equipment obligations. Interest on other proposed new obligations would be contingent upon earnings. These would include $8,736,209 of first mortgage 4¼ per cent bonds; $7,856,949 of second mortgage 4½ per cent bonds; $8,440,326 of class A common stock, and $4,975,610 of class B common stock. The total of contingent interest and sinking fund provisions would be $1,034,852 annually.

Recommendations

Mr. Brinkley recommended also establishment of a trust consisting of 50 per cent of the new Class B common stock. Three trustees would be empowered to transfer this stock to the Louisville & Nashville and the southern railroads in exchange for a traffic agreement under which the Monon would continue to receive favorable treatment from the other two lines. The examiner pointed to the testimony of various interests concerning the importance of the support of the two larger carriers to the Monon.

The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville filed reorganization plans in the Federal Court for the Northern District of Illinois in 1937, and a protective committee for bondholders filed another plan in 1938.

The ICC rejected both proposals in 1939 and bondholders filed a modified plan last January. Hearings were held early this year on that proposal.

The examiner's proposal is a modification of the plan submitted by the protective committee. Mr. Brinkley recommended that the commission find that the plan he submitted "is fair and equitable, affords due recognition to the rights of each class of creditors and stockholders, does not discriminate unfairly in favor of any class of creditors or stockholders," and will meet the requirements of the law.

SEC Revises Holding Firms' Accounting

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has made public the first revision of its uniform system of accounts for public utility holding companies since its original system was adopted in 1936.

The Commission said the changes, adopted after consultation with representatives of business, industry and other regulatory bodies, would be effective Jan. 1, 1943.

Besides technical changes designed, the Commission said, to improve and clarify the system of accounts, the revision affects accounts 100, investment securities and advances; 120, discount on capital stock; 121, commissions and expense on capital stock; 130, reacquired capital stock; 150, capital stock; 200, dividends; and 240, taxes.

N. Y. Brokerage Firms to Merge

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange firms of MacDonald & Company and Bioren & Co. will be merged as of January 1, 1943, under the name of Bioren & Co., it was announced. The firm of Bioren & Co. was organized in 1865 and the partners of MacDonald & Company have been associated with the brokerage business for the past 35 years. Harry MacDonald will become a general partner of Bioren & Co. and Raymond Ollis will also be associated with the firm. The Germantown office of MacDonald & Co. will be retained by Bioren & Co.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 48-46	106.17	106.17	106.17

New York City Bonds

6 3s 80	104⅛	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90⅛	90	90⅛
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	59½	59½	59½
10 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51⅛	51½	51½
1 Alleg & West 4s 98	62	62	62
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
25 Am & For P5s 2030	78½	77⅛	78½
7 Am Int 5½s 49	103½	103¼	103¼
23 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
20 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅛	101	101⅛
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
20 Ann Arbor 4s 95	57	56½	57
10 Arm Del 4s 57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
12 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅛	111¼	111¼
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104½	104⅜	104⅜
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	28½	28½	28½
21 A C Line 1st 4s 52	84⅝	84½	84½
47 A C Line clt 4s 52	73½	72⅞	73½
24 A C Line 4½s 64	61	60⅞	60⅞
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	31⅞	31½	31½
78 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	62	61⅝	61⅝
137 B&O 95 st A	33¾	32¾	33½
108 B&O 95 st C	36¼	35⅞	36
90 B&O 200 0st D	33⅝	32½	33⅝
225 B&O 96 st F	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝
96 B&O cv 60 st	24¼	24	24¼
86 B&O 4s 48	61	60⅜	60⅝
64 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52¼	51½	52
156 B&O S W 50 st	41½	40¾	41½
17 B&O T C 4s 59	48¼	47⅞	48¼
6 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	61⅞	61	61⅞
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	61⅞	61⅜	61⅜
5 BellTPa 5s 48 B	104½	104⅛	104⅛
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39½	39½	39½
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	73	73	73
11 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	115	114⅞	115
49 Buf R&P 57 st	36½	35½	36¼
15 Bur C R&No 3s 34 9	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
13 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108¼	108½	108½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107½	107½	107½
4 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70⅛	70½
9 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¼	98	98¼
6 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	61	61	61
20 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	61	61	61
56 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23⅞	22½	23⅞
7 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	35	35	35
17 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	69⅝	68⅞	69⅝
7 Cen New Eng 4s 61	69	69	69
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	53⅛	53½
24 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82⅞	82½	82½
18 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	17½	17¼	17½
17 Cen RRNJ 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Cen RRNJ 4s 87	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 Certain-teed 5½s 48	95½	95	95½
15 C&O 3½s 96 D	102½	102⅛	102⅛
26 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¾	16¼	16¾
8 CB&Q a rfg 5s 71 A	72	71¾	72
21 CB&Q 4½s 77	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
15 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¾	80½	80¾
35 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	94	94
5 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31	31	31
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65½	65	65½
10 Chi I & L 6s 66	75	75	75
14 Chi I&L 5s 47	31⅜	31	31⅜
22 Chi I&L 5s 66	7	6⅞	7
5 Chi I&L 4s 47	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
71 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17¾	17¾	17¾
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4	4¼
17 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44¼	44	44¼
7 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39⅜	39½	39⅜
55 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
68 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	34¼	33⅞	34¼
49 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17 Chi & NW 4s 87	34	33½	34
20 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32	32	32
27 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19¾	19¾	19¾
21 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	33⅝	31½	33⅝
15 CRI & P 4s 88	32⅜	32⅛	32½
15 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
78 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18⅜	18⅛	18¼
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	62¼	62	62
2 Childs Co 5s 57	42¾	42¾	42¾
15 Childs Co 5s 43	48¼	47⅞	48¼
5 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	27¾	27¾	27¾
65 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45	44⅝	44⅞
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 CCC&StL cnv 4¾s 68	46½	46½	46½
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	72	72	72
3 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	76½	76½	76½
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	64¼	64½
7 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	59⅝	59¼	59¼
52 Col & So 4½s 80	22⅞	22	22⅛
30 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	92	92½
32 Columbia G 5s 1961	87¼	87	87¼
48 ComiMack inc 69ww	59	58½	59
6 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104⅞	104½
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	106¾	106¾
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104⅞	104½
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	106¾	106¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	95	95	95
1 Consum Pow 7 s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Cuba R R 5s 52	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
1 Cuba R R 5s 52 Rct	32⅞	32⅝	33⅛
1 Curtis Pub 6s 55	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
4 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105	104⅞	104⅞
69 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56½	55⅞	56¼
13 D & R G 4½s 36	21⅞	21¼	21¼
26 D & R G 4s 36	20⅝	20	20⅝
3 D & R G West 5s 55	2	2⅞	3
11 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
5 D & R G West 5s 78	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85	85	85
2 Duluth S&A 5s 37	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	64¼	64	64¼
8 Erie 4½s 2015	54¼	54	54¼
6 Erie 4s 95	92	92½	92½
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Fonda JAG 2s-4s 82 ct	3½	3½	3½
6 Francis Suz 6s 56	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
10 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	16¾	16½	16¾
36 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103½	102⅝	102⅝
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	91½	91½	91½
13 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83¼	83¼	83¼
19 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83¾	83¼	83¼
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99	99	99
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75	75	75
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52½	52½	52½
5 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	89	89	889
27 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41⅜	40½	40½
13 Hud&Man 5s 57	46¼	46	46
11 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	18⅞	18½	18⅝
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	49¼	49¼	49¼
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	45¾	45⅛	45⅛
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
18 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42	41¼	42
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	56½	56½	56½
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	61	61	61
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	48	48	48
15 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	46½	45⅞	46
17 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	41¾	41¼	41¼
14 Indips & Lou 4s 56	24¾	24	24¾
137 B&O 95 st A	33¾	32¾	33½
108 B&O 95 st C	36¼	35⅞	36
90 B&O 200 0st D	33⅝	32½	33⅝
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10 Chi I & L 6s 66	75	75	75
14 Chi I&L 5s 47	31⅜	31	31⅜
22 Chi I&L 5s 66	7	6⅞	7
5 Chi I&L 4s 47	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
71 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17¾	17¾	17¾
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4	4¼
17 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44¼	44	44¼
7 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39⅜	39½	39⅜
55 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
68 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	34¼	33⅞	34¼
49 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17 Chi & NW 4s 87	34	33½	34
20 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32	32	32
27 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19¾	19¾	19¾
21 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	33⅝	31½	33⅝
15 CRI & P 4s 88	32⅜	32⅛	32½
15 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
78 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18⅜	18⅛	18¼
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	62¼	62	62
2 Childs Co 5s 57	42¾	42¾	42¾
15 Childs Co 5s 43	48¼	47⅞	48¼
5 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	27¾	27¾	27¾
65 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45	44⅝	44⅞
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 CCC&StL cnv 4¾s 68	46½	46½	46½
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	72	72	72
3 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	76½	76½	76½
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	64¼	64½
7 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	59⅝	59¼	59¼
52 Col & So 4½s 80	22⅞	22	22⅛
30 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	92	92½
32 Columbia G 5s 1961	87¼	87	87¼
48 ComiMack inc 69ww	59	58½	59
6 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104⅞	104½
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	106¾	106¾
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104⅞	104½
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	106¾	106¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	95	95	95
1 Consum Pow 7 s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Cuba R R 5s 52	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
1 Cuba R R 5s 52 Rct	32⅞	32⅝	33⅛
1 Curtis Pub 6s 55	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
4 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105	104⅞	104⅞
69 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56½	55⅞	56¼
13 D & R G 4½s 36	21⅞	21¼	21¼
26 D & R G 4s 36	20⅝	20	20⅝
3 D & R G West 5s 55	2	2⅞	3
11 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
5 D & R G West 5s 78	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85	85	85
2 Duluth S&A 5s 37	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	64¼	64	64¼
8 Erie 4½s 2015	54¼	54	54¼
6 Erie 4s 95	92	92½	92½
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Fonda JAG 2s-4s 82 ct	3½	3½	3½
6 Francis Suz 6s 56	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
10 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	16¾	16½	16¾
36 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103½	102⅝	102⅝
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	91½	91½	91½
13 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83¼	83¼	83¼
19 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83¾	83¼	83¼
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99	99	99
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75	75	75
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52½	52½	52½
5 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	89	89	889
27 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41⅜	40½	40½
13 Hud&Man 5s 57	46¼	46	46
11 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	18⅞	18½	18⅝
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	49¼	49¼	49¼
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	45¾	45⅛	45⅛
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
18 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42	41¼	42
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	56½	56½	56½
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	61	61	61
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	48	48	48
15 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	46½	45⅞	46
17 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	41¾	41¼	41¼
14 Indips & Lou 4s 56	24¾	24	24¾
1 Inland Stl 3½s 61	104½	104⅛	104½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103½	103½	103½
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜
32 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27½	27½	27¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	62¾	62¼	62¾
50 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Jones&LaughSt3½s 61	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
15 KCFtS &M 4s 36	60	e59⅝	60
17 K C South 3s 50	61¾	61¾	61¾
26 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 ungtd	82	82	82
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	88	88
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 L S & M 3½s 97	83	83	83
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	68	68	68
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	44½	44½	44½
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34⅞	34½	34⅞
21 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¾	31	31¾
36 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29	28½	29
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	26½	26½	26½
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55	55	55
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	98¼	98¼	98¼
17 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	102¼	102½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83¼	83⅛	83⅛
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
6 Maine Cen 4½s 60	45	44¾	44¾
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	50	50
1 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	105	105	105
6 Mich Cen 4½s 79	58⅛	58	58⅛
2 MillSparta&NW 4s 47	27½	27½	27½
3 M&StL 4s 49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4½	4½	4½
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	67½	67½	67½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15¾	15¾	15¾
14 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
73 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39⅛	38¾	39
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18¼	18¼	18¼
26 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	34⅞	34¾	34¾
20 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40	39⅞	39⅞
22 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	32⅝	32¼	32¼
74 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4¼	4¾	4¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 65A	36	36	36
96 Mo Pac 5s 77F	36⅛	35½	36
7 Mo Pac 5s 78G	36¼	36¼	36¼
15 Mo Pac 5s 80H	36⅜	36	36
45 Mo Pac 5s 81	36	36	36
307 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10¼	9½	10⅜
2 MonWPaPubSv6s 55	110	110	110
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
5 Mor&Essex 5s 55	35	34⅞	35
16 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	30⅞	30½	30⅞
5 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	36¼	36¼	36¼
3 Nash Chat&StL 4s 78	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	105¾	105½	105½
7 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103	103
5 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 Nat Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	68½	68½	68½
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	69	69	69
5 NO PubSv 5s 52A	107	107	107
16 NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	107	107	107
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	84	84	84
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	57½	57½	57½
10 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	45	45	45
41 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	54½	54½	54½
57 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51½	51½	51⅝
111 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46¾	46⅝	46¾
17 NYC cn 4s 98	50⅜	49¾	50⅜
10 NYC 3¾s 46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
22 NYC cv 3½s 52	67½	67¼	67½
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	74¼	74½	74¾
7 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53½	53⅛	53½
6 NYChiStL 4½s 74A	76	76	76
52 NYChiStL 4½s 78	62¼	61½	62¼
5 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65½	65½	65½
67 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	37¼	36½	37
6 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	48½	48¼	48¼
41 NYNH&H 4½s 67	35½	35½	35½
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	31½	31¼	31½
12 NYNH&H 4s 56	31½	31½	31½
5 NYNH&H 3½s 54	31¼	31¼	31¼
15 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31¼	31	31¼
27 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¼	6¼
9 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	30½	30½	30⅝
17 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 Niagara Falls P3¼s 86	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
9 Norf&Sou cv 5s2014	30½	30½	30½
3 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74½	73½	74½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Australia 5s 55	81	80¼	81
3 Australia 4½s 58	78	78	78
3 Brazil 8s 41	35	35	35
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	33	32½	33
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	33	33	33
12 Brazil C Rv El 7s 52	33	33	33
4 Brisbane 5s 57	80	80	80
16 Canada 5s 52	101⅛	101⅛	101

Postwar: People Living in Glass Houses May Throw Rocks Without Harsh Effect

Chemistry: Dustless, Kitchenless House

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 23 (AP)—Picture a future in which homes will be built largely of plastic and will not need kitchens because food, cooked and ready to serve, will be sent in through a pneumatic tube . . . walls will radiate heat and light . . . the old-fashioned type of periodical housecleaning will be obslete because walls, furniture, drapes and rugs will be dusted, cleaned and sterilized by a high electrostatic field.

If you can visualize this—and accept it, as a distinct postwar possibility—you can go along with the thinking of one of the nation's most noted chemical engineers, Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, of Dayton, head of the central research laboratories of Monsanto Chemical Company.

Dr. Thomas, affable and friendly, who worked his way through high school, Transylvania College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is anything but fantastic in his reasoning. He has contributed much to the advancement of chemistry since taking his master's degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1924.

Although initially slow in getting under way, chemistry according to Dr. Thomas, has steadily reached out towards constantly expanding fields in an ever-growing number of enterprises. It has made America research conscious and definitely has become essential to all industries.

Fortunately, he adds, the peacetime activity in the chemical industry fitted it well into wartime necessity, and that wartime necessity has accelerated developments which ordinarily would spread over a great many years.

"In laboratories throughout the country," he says, "investigations are going on behind closely guarded doors which may at any instant revolutionize the course of the war."

Asserting that under the pressure of war urgency the chemical industry is going to supply, in less than two years, more synthetic rubber than the natural rubber industry was able to provide in a half century, Dr. Thomas predicts that in the postwar period synthetic rubbers "will capture a great many markets in which the natural product formerly enjoyed an unchallenged monopoly."

Wide World
Dr. Charles Allen Thomas
Director of Central Research Laboratories, Monsanto Chemical Company

"The synthetic goal," he says, is 1,106,000 tons by January, 1944, and the job will be done."

He cites this as "a striking but by no means unique" example of how wartime necessity speeds the development and production of chemical products.

Thanks to the chemical industry also, he asserts, "by 1944 our production of aluminum will be seven times the amount that we produced prior to the war. It has been estimated that our wartime aluminum production capacity will be sufficient to give enough aluminum, in one year, to build three times the number of all railroad passenger cars in the United States."

You might gather from all this that Dr. Thomas is only a coldly, scientific person who measures every activity in chemical equations. He is, on the contrary, an intensely human individual who finds relaxation in tennis, squash, skeet shooting and flying and is concerned about social trends and about his fellow man.

He sees nothing "rampant" about an imagination that anticipates gigantic scientific strides in the postwar era where technical knowledge will be used to build contentment.

"Profound sociological currents are flowing," he asserts; "the full momentum cannot yet be gauged. The philosophy of the past has been to create discontent . . . to make people constantly dissatisfied with what they had. In the future it is most likely this wholesale manufacture of discontent will be slowed down. This era may be upon us sooner than we realize, particularly if this is a very long war and the habits of the people are changed to a more simple way of life."

Speculating upon how the habits of the nation may be changed by World War II, Dr. Thomas ventures the belief that women in industry at substantial compensation "may develop into a national habit."

"To return to the drudgery of the kitchen and house with no compensation is going to be distasteful," he says. "Since women have a large voice about the kind of home they live in, one focal point of the future home will be be the kitchen, where a lot of ingenuity will be used to install the maximum of labor-saving devices.

"Carrying this idea further, in metropolitan areas it is highly possible there will be no kitchens in the home at all; food will be sent to the house via a pneumatic delivery tube."

Visualizing the possibility of a decrease in the need for transportation as a result of scientific progress, Dr. Thomas goes on:

"With the advent of television it is going to be possible to attend a convention without leaving your home; no need to bring thousands of people to one geographical spot for a meeting. Such meetings will be controlled by one wave length on television sets."

With all this, Dr. Thomas admits chemists and natural scientists still have much to learn. He says, for example, "nothing is known today about odor," and then suggests the possibility of some day transmitting it by radio wave.

"When we know more about the fundamentals of odor," he says, "it will be possible to transform the odor of an atmosphere at one particular place into a radio wave, transmit it 5,000 miles and at that destination faithfully reconstruct the original odor. We then could reproduce in three dimensions, in color, in tone and scent, the atmosphere of a chemical laboratory or a pine forest hundreds of miles away."

Dormant Industry Asking 'Have Faith in America'

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A dormant, wartime, private home building industry is asking Americans today to "have faith in America," to buy those vacant lots and plan those postwar homes, to realize that the only thing to worry about so far as postwar building is concerned is "that the industry will not be able to meet the tremendous demands."

From civic, private and official sources throughout the United States, predictions of an enormous postwar building boom are laid on the editor's desk daily. No one attempts to estimate the enormity of research going into the development of the American home other than to say: "You'd be surprised." The United States Chamber of Commerce has surveyed the nation to find that "900,000 people intend to buy or build new homes within six months after the war ends."

The Federal Public Housing Authority is preparing to study postwar problems "on a bold and broad planning basis so that we don't just rush out and build the things we built before." The editor of American Builder says: "The building industry is facing a fast-moving period of progress that will ultimately change the face of America."

From Chicago, center of the National Real Estate Association, the Mortage Bankers advocate the wartime use of advertising to continue educating the people to the advantages of home ownership and prepare the way for the building security of the future. "Even a vacant lot, properly selected and paid for today," the Bankers said, "will insure a family of a home in the postwar period."

Other sources point to the host of new products, new materials and new construction methods that will pour into the markets after the war, the result of wartime research. There will be a lot of illusions about $3,000 worth of kitchens, bathrooms and air-conditioning equipment in a $3,000 house, but these must be discontinued. And there will be plenty of experiments such as balloon or rubber inflated homes sprayed with concrete that have the germ of an idea to work on, but do not in themselves constitute practical solutions to housing problems.

As Joseph B. Mason, new editor of American Builder, stated: "Some people are predicting homes that constitute a cross between a chicken coop and a nightmare on stilts. The industry will make progress, but it will be one of evolution rather than revolution."

Peacetime standards and peacetime plans having been carefully wrapped up in mothballs "for the duration," it is only natural that the wartime standards and construction methods based on speed and economy will influence what builders do after the war. Before the war, for instance, a permanent family dwelling unit constructed according to accepted standards required 9,723 pounds of metals and rubber. The temporary type of defense home uses only 25 per cent of that amount of critical metals.

New substitutes for critical metals may not be all they should be, but the efforts to provide them promise the development of some equipment that will prove worthwhile.

The Chamber of Commerce report as covered in the Morris Plan Banker indicated that of the 900,000 people who are planning postwar homes, 33 per cent will pay not more than $3,000, while 59 per cent will not go over $5,000. Some 24 per cent advised that they would be willing to pay between $5,000 and $10,000, while 10 per cent were uncertain.

Total expenditure to be made by these people would not be less than $5,000,000,000.

A survey by the Bureau of Urban Research at Princeton University covering 350 cities revealed that most people felt the greatest problem facing the cities of today is housing. Two-thirds of the thousands of families contacted indicated that they were in favor of the city government replacing poor housing with better homes, even though this meant an increase in taxes.

Marvelous advances are being made in the use of plastic plywood for home building. Behind locked laboratories, vast research is going on in the application of glass to housing and household equipment. People who live in glass houses of the postwar period cannot only throw stones but they can take a few shots at the windows with a rifle with no harsh effects. Or they may be able to take baths in glass tubs, look through doors and walls and wash dishes in glass sinks.

At the same time, never before have would-be home owners had available so much sound advice on building with booklets being printed by the hundreds both privately and officially on what to do before and after buying. The Federal Housing Administration started the trend, and private industry is adopting it on a scale that promises to make Americans more and more home conscious.

Building: Two Periods of Activity Ahead

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—If you look into the future of the home building industry with Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, you see two quite different periods of activity ahead.

First is the war period. Private construction for the ordinary citizen is out for the duration, Mr. Nelson believes. But he expects to see the present rate of construction for war industry workers continue. That means some 200,000 houses a year—enough to keep the big home building companies going until the new day when war ceases to demand metals and other scarce materials which go into house construction.

Shifts in war industries which are likely to occur as the war itself makes changing demands will keep workers moving and will necessitate continued house construction, Mr Nelson believes. In other words, so long as there's a war, there will be need for construction of little houses to shelter war industry workers.

Tremendous Lag

But when the war is over . . . that's another story. There's a tremendous lag in construction as compared with demand for houses, this real estate authority points out. Take all the people who couldn't build homes for themselves during the war, and combine them with those who couldn't afford to build during the depression, and you have a $5,000,000,000 annual homebuilding market, as Mr. Nelson estimates it.

Here's the way he figures it. The United States has $40,000,000,000 worth of blighted areas in its cities—one quarter of their total area. In these depreciated neighborhoods many of the existing houses are obsolete, run down, not up to the American standard of living. For houses wear out like clothes and automobiles, and great numbers of American houses have been used longer than their owners and renters expected to use them, Mr. Nelson observes.

When the day comes that materials and labor are again available for civilian housing, the demand will be for possibly 900,000 houses a year, Mr. Nelson figures. This demand should continue for from five to seven years before the industry will get back to its normal rate of construction, he thinks. If the average postwar house is to cost around $5,000, this would account for the $45,000,000,000 market predicted by Mr. Nelson.

Herbert U. Nelson
President, National Association of Real Estate Boards.

$3,000 Houses?

Wartime quantity production of small houses for workers has not brought about any revolution in the techniques of builders, nor pointed the way to mass production of shelter, so far as Mr. Nelson can notice. But it has shown that small houses can be built for less cost when the builder is equipped to cut his own lumber and do other operations which the small builder would have to hire out. Mr. Nelson believes wartime experience has proved that the $3,000 house can be a profitable business enterprise (something that was doubted before), and he sees no reason why there should not be plenty of $3,000 houses for civilians after the war—providing the owners are willing to live out where land is cheap and commute to work.

The larger companies may be expected to come out of the war period in better shape than the small operator, Mr. Nelson believes. "Paper work"—the filling out of innumerable blanks for obtaining of materials under priorities—is proving too complicated to be performed by the man who knows house building and nothing more. Skilled clerical staff is needed to fill out the forms. Moreover, the demand of the present is for fairly large-scale housing projects—not for individual houses built to suit the taste of the owner—and it's only the larger company that can handle these sizable undertakings. Some 600 such companies, members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, are doing about two-thirds of the home building for war industry workers, it is said here. Such compapies, he believes, will carry on the larger part of the postwar business.

War Remodeling Gets Top Priority

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Privately financed conversion and remodeling of houses to create dwelling units for war workers and their families will get the same high priority rating, AA-4, given publicly financed conversion jobs, the National Housing Agency has announced.

John B. Blandford, Jr., NHA Administrator, said agreement had been arrived at with the Office of Price Administration clarifying the amount of rent which can be charged for privately converted buildings. Property owners will be permitted to take into consideration their capital expenditures in setting rents, and OPA has agreed to give opinions on whether such rents are legal before the conversion jobs are begun.

Mr. Blandford said it would take a few weeks for the War Production Board to get the necessary orders and forms for the priority rating to its field offices. The rating is sufficient to obtain all building material from the stocks already allocated to housing.

Australia Raises £250,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—Since the war began, the Australian Government has raised £225,000,000 for war purposes by loan, War Savings Certificates and National Savings Bonds.

It has raised another £26,000,000 for works associated with the war effort, making the aggregate loan-raising £250,000,000. This is made up of: War loans, £197,000,000; War Savings Certificates, £27,000,000; National Savings Bonds, £1,000,000.

War-Plant Discrimination Adds To Negro Problem in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Basically, Detroit's "Negro problem" is probably not greatly different from the "Negro problem" in any other large northern city of the United States, but it has been aggravated here by wartime conditions even beyond the proportions to which other aspects of the City's normal life have been affected.

The latest aggravation—and by far the most serious—has been the failure of many Negroes to find employment in Detroit's teeming war plants. This, coupled with the obstacles to adequate Negro housing, the in-migration of thousands of white workers from Southern states, and the undoubted presence in Detroit of certain subversive elements which have been quick to capitalize on already-existing race prejudices, has contributed to a situation of which civic and church groups, and even the Common Council, have taken note.

Immediate aim of a coalition of 100 Detroit Negro organizations, supported by various white groups, is the training and employment of 10,000 Negro women in war industries by next July. At present, according to Mrs. Geraldine Bledsoe of the United States Employment Service, war plants in Wayne County (Detroit) are employing approximately 57,000 women, of which fewer than 100 are Negroes.

Less Than 200 Hired

Although more than 4,000 Detroit Negroes, both men and women, have been given vocational training which qualifies them for war work, less than 200 have been hired by virtue of their skills, Mrs. Bledsoe said.

Wayne County's estimated labor population is 893,000, of which 72,800 are Negroes, including 18,800 Negro women. On this basis, according to Mrs. Bledsoe, at least one Negro worker should be hired out of every 12.

The Detroit Council of Churches, in a recent resolution opposing employment discrimination against Negroes, pointed out that the percentage of Negroes on relief and Work Projects Administration rolls in Detroit, as contrasted with the number of white persons, has not greatly decreased.

The Rev. Herbert Beecher Hudnut, D. D., pastor of the Woodward Avenue Presbyterian Church, declared recently that, as a member of the President's Committee for Fair Employment in Detroit, he "knows that there is discrimination, and I know also that where Negro women are employed, there is segregation. I know the attitude of war plants is hurting the war effort because it is hurting a minority group."

Complaints Filed

The Metropolitan Detroit Council of the Fair Employment Practices Committee has filed formal complaints against 21 Detroit firms, including all of the large automobile companies, alleging discrimination against Negroes. Hearings on the complaints are to be held by a subcommittee of the War Manpower Committee here in February.

The Common Council has called upon the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Michigan Manufacturers Association to join in a Wayne County campaign to utilize all available manpower without discrimination before more migrant workers are employed.

The employers, however, are not without some grounds for apprehension in opening their plants to Negroes. White workers walked out of the Hudson Naval Ordnance plant last summer because Negroes were hired, it was claimed, and friction has been reported at several other plants.

10,000 Farmers Get Chance To Work Stock, Dairy Farms

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 23 (AP)—A program to offer 10,000 farmers and farm workers a chance to leave non-productive lands east and south of the Dakotas for work on stock and dairy farms suffering labor shortages is taking shape.

The Federally-sponsored project, an outgrowth of small-scale experiments in Kentucky and Wisconsin, was described as intended ultimately to help farmers in all their seasonal labor problems, although the immediate goal is to bolster dairy and livestock production.

Carl Gibboney of Washington, rural rehabilitation director for the Farm Security Administration, expressed to a conference of Federal and State officials from throughout the vast area hope that 10,000 farmers and workers now "underemployed" could be placed where needed by March 1.

Walter Erb of Chicago, chairman of a recruitment committee, emphasized that the program was purely voluntary and designed only to get farm operators needing labor in touch with men whose farming skills were not fully used in their present work, whether as small farm owners or as hired hands.

Mr. Erb, regional farm placement representative of the War Manpower Commission, explained that any man feeling he would be more useful to the war effort in another farm job or region was eligible for transfer under the program. U. S. Employment Service offices will receive applications and an effort will be made to place men as near as possible to their present homes, he said.

The only inducement to be offered anyone would be his wages and the hired labor prerequisites prevailing in the area, Mr. Erb continued. These include housing, meat and milk for his family and garden and chicken raising space usually provided to tenant farmers.

Should an applicant need training on mechanized equipment such as tractors and milking machines, Mr. Erb said, facilities of the Federal Office of Education in State vocational-agriculture schools would be available. Transportation expenses would be defrayed by the FSA.

Mr. Erb emphasized that the WMC and USES would make no "raids" on farm hands now employed to the best of their capabilities.

Mr. Erb described the whole program, embracing all states east and south of the Great Plains, essentially as co-ordination of work already started by the FSA, the WMC, and various state agencies.

Because of this, he predicted, the cost will be comparatively small.

Rent: Negro Record 100 P. C.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 (AP) — The Chicago Housing Authority, which keeps account of rent collections from Negro tenants in the City's largest housing project, has $156.49 marked down as "rent loss" in the last 18 months.

On the debit side of the Authority's ledgers, the $560,314.96 represents the amount of rent paid in the period by approximately 7,000 persons living in the project's 1,662 apartments.

Although the rent loss for the year and a half since the Ida B. Wells homes opened amounts to only 3-100ths of one per cent, some tenants, all of whom earn comparatively small salaries, decided that they wanted a 100 per cent collection record.

Members of the community's small newspaper decided to ask tenants for contributions to make up the $156.49—10 cents from each family was all that was to be asked; a nickel was all right, and if some wanted to pay 15 cents, that was all right, too. But no more than 15 cents was to be taken from any family.

The money was raised and the Chicago Housing Authority is going to mark off its books "rent loss" for the Ida B. Wells homes.

A party was held by the tenants and a receipt for the $156.49 will be turned over to Oscar C. Brown, manager of the project.

Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary of the Housing Authority, said there was much discussion about the project when it opened, and that many complaints were made that the Negro tenants would not take care of the property and rent collections would be difficult.

"The Housing Authority is pleased and proud of the way the property is being cared for," Miss Wood said. "We believe that the Ida B. Wells homes has made a record in rent payments."

The average annual income of the tenants is $759, and the monthly rental for the apartments, ranging from 2 to six rooms, is from $18 to $23. The project covers an area of 47 acres on the South Side, at 39th Street.

St. Petersburg Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Since its founding in 1888, this world famous resort has grown to a permanent population of 60,800.

It's No Idle Roomer Rumor, Little Girl But Capital Landladies Still Prefer Men

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 23

Landladies prefer men — and that, little girl, is no idle roomer rumor.

So, the National Housing Administration and the District War Housing Center is seeking to break down the barrier that is keeping women war workers out of rooms in Washington's private homes.

At the same time, NHA officials announced Dec. 22 that some 6,000 rooms in 12 new Government dormitories would be available by next March for the girls, who far outnumber men in this bachelor's paradise.

Meanwhile, they said, there are quite a few rooms available in private homes—but mostly only to men.

Housing officials cagily declined to say whether the landladies' preference was because men are better tempered, neater, more intelligent, quicker to pay the rent, quieter—or whether it was just because of all their virtues.

"All we know," said Joseph P. Anderson, acting director of the District War Housing Center, "is that landladies prefer men."

However, one of the landladies said the girls want to wash their silk unmentionables in the bathroom, cook in the kitchen, entertain in the front room and receive extra service.

"Men, on the other hand, don't wash anything at home but themselves, and eat all their meals out," she explained.

The new Government dormitories will partially solve this problem, but others may arise. For instance, one of the buildings—to house 3,660 girls—will be located in nearby Arlington, Va., just a stone's throw across the slough from Fort Myer's South Post. The soldiers there are watching the construction work with interest.

War Department sources, however, have not confirmed rumors that the intervening ravine is to be criss-crossed with barbed-wire entanglements and planted with mines.

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Can You Buy A Turkey Is The Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Housewives who started buying today for Christmas dinners found dwindling stocks of turkeys and butter in many large cities.

"Everybody who wants a turkey this Christmas isn't going to be able to get it," an Agricultural Marketing Administration specialist declared today.

Butchers were pacifying their customers by telling them that the turkeys were being eaten by soldiers and sailors, but that is not the only cause for the shortage.

One of the chief reasons is that farmers are holding back more and more turkeys for breeding purposes in anticipation of an accentuation of the nation's dependence on poultry in its meat diet in 1943, now being planned for by the Department of Agriculture.

A year from now turkey may be one of the mainstays of American dinner tables, instead of luxury bird making its appearance only at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Food-for-freedom goals for turkeys next year are 15 per cent higher than the 1942 peak production.

In Washington and a few other defense cities, the turkey shortage this Christmas has been aggravated by a price ceiling situation which OPA believes it corrected in new orders issued last week.

Prices are still not fixed at the retail level which today were ranging from 45 to 75 cents depending on whether or not the bird was eviscerated before it reached the retailer. In recent years more and more turkeys have been prepared in this manner before reaching the consumer. In addition, price ceilings were resulting in an abnormal movement of turkeys to eviscerating plants until they were finally adjusted last week.

Well-paid defense workers who have been eating turkey freely this fall have also helped to increase the shortage.

With little regard for disappointed civilians who will be going without turkey this Christmas, the Navy today published the fact that its men will consume 1,250,000 pounds this Christmas along with candied sweet potatoes, creamed cauliflower, baked spiced ham, butter peas, mince pie, fruit cake and a dozen other items.

Butter will also be absent from many tables since grocers have been sharply limited in their supplies to meet increasing demands from the expanding armed forces and lease-lend.

The U. S. Bureau of Home Economics has pointed out that much of the fat left from cooking a turkey can take the place of butter in a family's diet—if you can get a turkey.

Witness Defends Group's Motives

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—One purpose of the Ethiopian-Pacific Movement, a Harlem organization accused by the Government of fostering pro-Japanese sentiment, was "to create a better understanding among colored peoples of the world," a Negro defendant in a sedition trial testified Dec. 22.

Lester Eugene Holness, secretary to Leonard Robert Jordan, head of the movement, took the stand as the first defense witness after Federal Judge Clarence G. Galston denied defense motions to dismiss the Government's case.

Mr. Holness said the aims of the organization were to "create a better understanding among colored peoples of the world," "to better the economic situation of American Negroes," and "to end discrimination against Negroes."

Government witnesses last week testified that the four Negro defendants, at meetings of the organization, urged Negroes to support Japan's war effort and promised that "Japan would set the Negroes free."

Murphy Employees Buy 11 Field Units

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23 (AP)—Chipping in with nickels and dimes, 10,000 girl employees of the G. C. Murphy variety stores in 12 states and the District of Columbia on their own initiative have raised $21,000 to buy 11 mobile field units for the American Red Cross.

The Red Cross announced Dec. 22 that units will be located in Syracuse, N. Y., Mobile, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio, Charleston, W. Va., Jeffersonville and Franklin, Ind., Miami, Fla., and Newport News, Va., two in Pittsburgh and one in McKeesport, Pa.

Other states from which contributions came were Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryand, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan.

Hit of Boulders on Bus Kills 22 War Workers

ALIQUIPPA, Pa., Dec. 23 (AP)—Twenty-two persons perished Monday night when two boulders, one weighing more than 100 tons, crashed down upon a big yellow Ohio River motor coach bus crowded with homegoing war workers. Only three passengers escaped, two of them with critical injuries.

A mile east of here at 5:10 p. m., the bus had threaded its way around a treacherous "S" curve on a narrow, slippery road. Three other busses were just ahead of it and two were trailing. Then the boulders toppled down from a 100-foot high perch with little warning.

Davis Calls Iberian Pact 'Very Encouraging Sign'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said today the declaration of peace and solidarity newly concluded between Spain and Portugal is "a very encouraging sign" that the Franco Government of Spain is truly committed to a course of neutrality.

All evidence reaching the Office of War Information indicates, Mr. Davis told a press conference, that the pact signed during the Spanish Foreign Minister's recent trip to Portugal is a "sincere statement of Spain's intention to remain neutral."

The formation of this Iberian neutrality bloc, he added, should "exercise a stabilizing effect on that end of the Mediterranean."

Mr. Davis, ranging over a wide field, said that OWI, in requesting that movie producers submit scenarios or screen treatments to OWI before producing them, had no intention of censoring movies or ordering compulsory changes in films.

Hollywood's reaction to the request may be ascribed largely, Mr. Davis said, to the fact that Hollywood "is a very excitable place and they're quite imaginative out there."

Previously only completed films have been submitted, Mr. Davis said the new system would permit OWI to suggest changes in the interest of the war effort and allow the studios to make such changes as they wished to adopt "before too much film and money are used up."

As to the fear of film piracy reported felt in Hollywood if OWI did not use the strictest privacy in dealing with the scnarios, Mr. Davis commented that he thought OWI could guarantee full security to the producers.

Dealing with questions arising from the recent suggestion of a group of economists that advertising be reduced during the war to conserve materials and manpower, Mr. Davis said that "apparently nobody even thought the question was serious enough to bring it to OWI's attention."

On being informed the group had proposed that Government subsidies be paid newspapers to make up for reduced advertising revenue, he declared such an arrangement would be 'very unsatisfactory," and added:

"The whole idea of the press in this country is that it operates free from Government subsidy. That is what gives strength and freedom to the American press."

Gardner Cowles, Associate OWI Director, remarked at this point that OWI felt the War Production Board should cut publishers' supplies of newsprint to the extent necessary to deal with shortages of pulpwood, power, and manpower, but that the use of the newsprint allotted "should be left to each newspaper."

Mr. Davis announced that OWI had established a British division in Washington to "quicken and improve" the flow of information from this country to Great Britain. It will be headed by Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., for the last two years Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Mrogenthau Jr., and previously chief of the London Bureau of the New York Times.

Mr. Davis said that the small British newspapers were unable to satisfy the English people's "great thirst for information and understanding about what the United States is like." The new division will work through pamphlets, moving pictures, and preparation of material for British publications, he said. OWI will make a selection of the moving pictures produced by Government and private producers for English presentation, he said.

Questioned on London reports that United Nations authorities had taken over Radio Morocco, Mr. Davis said: "Apparently we were able to take some degree of control last Monday."

He had no details as to whether the radio station actually had been taken over, with American personnel controlling its time, but said OWI here had noted a "perceptible improvement" in its reliability. He said the new setup apparently was a provisional arrangement, to be replaced later by permanent settlement with the French military and civilian authorities who have been in control.

Bulging California War Chest May See Many Taxes Dropped

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 22—An era of harmony and smooth political sailing such as this capital city has not seen for four years almost certainly is the prospect as Governor-elect Earl Warren prepares to take office Jan. 4 just as the new State Legislature is forming.

Most serious question to come before the new Governor and Legislature appears to be what to do about a constantly increasing State Treasury surplus. Few State or National Legislatures have ever been faced with exactly this problem, or would be even mildly annoyed by it.

California's tax receipts are so closely tied to "good business" that the current boom brought by war production is literally stuffing the State Treasury with unappropriated funds. The surplus currently is right around $60,000,000. An official estimate places the figure near $75,000,000 when the present fiscal biennium ends next June 30.

Added to this happy financial circumstance, the incoming Governor, nominally a Republican, although elected on strong pledges of nonpartisanship, will have working with him a Legislature that is strongly Republican. The Assembly, or Lower House, will have a Republican majority of more than 40, and the Senate remains predominantly Republican.

The incoming Governor sees California's share in postwar upbuilding of the Pacific area as a golden opportunity. Demands for the products of California field and factory from the populations around the Pacific, coupled with the needs for these products within the nation, he believes, will supply more work than Californians can do in many years.

"To meet and solve these problems I will ask for legislation to permit over-all planning and to cooperate with citizens and municipal planning committees; to survey and plan huge wealth-creating public works sufficient to fully develop the natural resources of our State, and to take up the slack of unemployed workers not needed in private industry."

Final official election figures recently made public show that Governor-elect Warren bested Governor Olson in the balloting by 342,292 votes. Their voting scores were: Warren, 1,275,287; Olson, 932,995.

Other new top-ranking officials who will enter office in January are: Frederick F. Houser, Lieutenant-Governor, Frank M. Jordan Secretary of State, and Robert W. Kenny, Attorney-General, succeeding Mr. Warren. Mr. Houser and Mr. Jordan, Republicans, won comparatively close races from the incumbent Democrats, Ellis E. Patterson and Paul Peek. Mr. Kenny, a Democrat, won by a wider margin from Wallace L. Ware, Republican, for the office left open by Mr. Warren's race for the Governorship. Mr. Houser and Mr. Kenny are from the southern part of the State; Mr. Jordan from the northern.

Harry B. Riley, State Controller, and Charles G. Johnson, State Treasurer, were returned to office almost without opposition, having won both Democratic and Republican nominations in the August primaries.

Final official returns made no difference in the results on the 18 initiative and referendum measures on the ballot. The electorate declined to relieve itself of the State tax on personal incomes, by 901,311 Noes and 763,700 Yeses. The balance is credited by some political observers to the farmers, who believe that salaried people and wage-earners should make this contribution to the State. The vote was taken at a time when the entire populace must have been aware of a growing surplus in the State Treasury.

Most controversial of all the measures placed before the voters, the so-called "Hot Cargo Law," was affirmed by a vote of 1,124,624 against 909,061. The law, which was once vetoed by Governor Olson and passed over his veto, is a wartime measure prohibiting labor organizations from taking penalizing action against employers who refuse to refrain from business with plants or businesses under strike. The law is now in effect for the war period.

All in all, California's 1942 elections followed more or less closely the State's traditional pattern. Times of great economic stress over the last 12 years have brought forth many strange political devices. "Good times" find California voters trending again toward the State's long-time Republicanism.

It's Liberal Education This Season For Chicagoans in Holiday Customs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Chicagoans are learning a lot about the people of the United Nations this holiday season. Out at the Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park they have been sharing in the celebration of their Christmas customs and at the Freedom Fair, a benefit bazaar, held in a downtown hotel, they have been informed about their everyday customs.

Christmas carols of Poland, Greece, Russia, Latin-American countries, Norway, Yugoslavia, the British Empire and other allies, ring throughout the corridors of the Museum. Each nation has an entire day in which to celebrate Christmas in the native manner. Typical national dishes are served in the Museum cafeteria. Groups in native costumes sing carols and present programs illustrating their customs for the holiday season. A giant Christmas tree in the lobby is decorated each day with ornaments and trimmings traditional to that country.

Chicagoans know a lot more now than they did before about Christmas celebrations in other countries. Through the pageants they have learned how the children of Holland celebrate St. Nicholas Day on Dec. 6 by putting carrots, apples, hay and bread in their wooden shoes for St. Nick's horses and how they find unwrapped gifts in them the next morning. They watched blindfolded Mexican children break their traditional pinate (a bag suspended from the ceiling) and then scramble for presents when it breaks. They learned that in Norway little gifts are tucked away in spruce trees for children while bunches of oats and corn are fastened on tall poles, trees, and fences for the birds.

A gold star topped the Czechoslovakian tree which was also brightened by gold cord and pasteboard "angles." Silver bells were strung on the Russian tree along with cookies with angle faces, fruit, candy canes, and other food.

Arnold Is Held 'Wrong' on A. P.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas declared Dec. 20 he thought Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, was "wrong in classifying the Associated Press as violating the anti-trust laws."

"I don't understand how he allowed himslef to be forced to bring that proceeding, which I believe the courts will never sustain," the Senator said in a discussion of free enterprise prepared for broadcast over radio station WIBW, Topeka, Kan. Senator Capper is publisher of the Topeka Capital and a member of the AP.

Senator Capper said he agreed with Mr. Arnold's belief in the doctrine of production in abundance and that he also believed "in the American way of life, in the doctrine of opportunity, for the individual, as opposed to the doctrine of regimentation of the individual in the interest of socal security."

"We can have an economy of abundance, after the war, instead of an economy of scarcity," Senator Capper continued. "But we cannot have abundance if we follow the practice of restricting production instead of encouraging production.

"No farmers that I know of believe in the doctrine of scarcity, restricted production. Neither do many responsible farm leaders, in agriculture or in Congress, believe in restricted production."

CLASSIFIED

INSURANCE

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 — GILES — Cambridge Mass

TO LET

WARM, small, furnished, year-round house; Cape Cod village, near grocery, other stores; gas floor furnaces, all modern conveniences, newly decorated, old Cape features, fireplaces. Phone Com. 9015 or Barnstable 144-3.

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SCRANTON, PA.—Six-room house and four-room apartment, School Street; all conveniences; moderate rent. ROSWELL PHILLIPS.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, Clearway Street—Newly furnished room; tile bath with shower; Edison heat; business person. Call KEN 5531.

Hotel *SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES* Friendly Service — Huntington — ROOMS ALL WITH BATH — Single, $1.50 and up — Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 — BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager — 307 Huntington Ave., Boston. Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C.—Front, double room with bath; private home; fine location. Tel. AC. 2-1915.

A HOME within a home; rooms, bath; quiet, exclusive; housekeeping privileges. MRS. D. G. KNOX, Aiken, South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young business woman wants another business woman to share lovely south double bedroom, semi-private bath; conv. trans.; nr. 1st Church; unlimited phone; $20 mo. Call Sun. or after 6:30 p. m. Hobart 7240.

ROOMS WANTED

TWO rooms, bath, or share apt.; mother and daughter; references exchanged. Phone WI 7-2500. HOPKINS, Collingwood Hotel, N. Y. C.

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GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; perm. and trans.; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quiet, commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Nepperhan 881

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—A middle-aged strong Christian Scientist to do light work for elderly couple in Florida during winter for board and a very small cash remuneration. For further details write Box X-54, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMEN and girls wanted for light stock and office, experience unnecessary; $13-$16 for 40 hours with opportunity for overtime; good chance to learn; good peacetime prospects. Box M-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ORGANIST, Christian Scientist, 15 years' experience, desires position in Christian Science church; audition arranged or references. REA BUCKLEY, 8 Roberts Sq., Bar Harbor, Maine.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

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For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
380 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-3080

HELP WANTED—MEN

MECHANICAL ENGINEER
B. S. in Mech. Eng. (machine phases), 1-2 yrs.' experience in machine assembly. Know electrical engineering. $210-$240 month—40-hour week.

INSPECTION FOREMAN
Supervise inspection of machined metal parts and post tolerances, gauges provided. Man with production experience with inspection knowledge. Minimum 1 year's exp. in inspection of machine parts. College training not necessary. Machine shop supervisory background. $220 month.

SPECIFICATION ENGINEER
Age 25-50. B. S. in Elec. or Mech. Engineering. Take charge of writing, checking and issuing of factory specifications, all drawings. Must have manufacturing exp., capable in both specifications and drawings, electrical and mechanical. $185-$240 month.

Salaries quoted for 40-hour week, subject to 20% plus for a 48-hour work week. Positions near Boston.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS.

MAN over 40 years for work in fruit and syrup manufacturing plant. Apply after 9 o'clock to Mr. Knudson,

THE MURRAY CO.
209 State Street, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, aged 46, with 20 years' executive experience in manufacturing and marketing. Address R. A. DRAKE, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 88 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reason. rates; insured; owner-driver; best refs. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ing 2-2266.

BEAUTY SHOPS

"May I Serve You?"
NANCY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
2226 Coney Island Ave., BROOKLYN Dewey 9-9186

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service, quick efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 817 2nd Pl., Plainfield, N. J. PL. 6-6597.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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FOR SKILLED WORKMANSHIP AND REASONABLE RATES on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing or blending of any fur garment see and ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. Made to order and ready-to-wear furs available in all price ranges. Armand et Soeur, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CH 4-1424.

K. GAZAROSIAN
REPAIRING, REMODELING, COLD STORAGE
46 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
Englewood 3-7281

JEWELERS

GIFTS That Last! Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of All Kinds.
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRING.
WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, JEWELRY
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Bdwy., N. Y. C.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

MUSIC

SACRED SONGS
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Write for Catalog

PECANS FOR SALE

SCHLEYS—the sort you crush with your hands—10 lbs. $4.49, 5 lbs. $2.49. Stewarts heavier shelled, 10 lbs. $3.49, 5 lbs. $1.98. Mixed budded nuts same price as Stewarts. Free Southern Recipes. Prepaid in U. S. A. and shipped same day. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen — 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 — LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C. Lo. 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SMALL apt. upright, practically new; sale or rent. Com. 4330, Extension 623, 8-5—Ken 0106, 5-9. MISS ESSLINGER.

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom-built: we have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery. Greater Boston only. Write or tel. for estimates. PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP., 40 Glen Avenue, Newton Centre, Mass. LAS 8007-8-9.

TYPEWRITERS

AUTHORIZED By the U. S. Gov't to buy your typewriter for cash. They need 400,000 machines. Arcade Typewriter, 120 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3131.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg. 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S, N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

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CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD, N. J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1402
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint
CR-6-1622 NITE CR-6-2118

Christmas Greetings from CRANFORD FLOWER SHOPPE
107 N. Union Avenue
GRACE E. DEHMER, Prop.

EAST ORANGE

THE IDEAL MARKET
Wishes All Our Patrons and Friends a Joyous Christmas and a Bright and Happy New Year
282 Springdale Avenue OR 3-1542

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FACTORY AUTHORIZED STUDEBAKER SERVICE
Geo. R. Larsen, Inc.
16 Prospect Place
East Orange Or 4-3010

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
837 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7272

Charlotte Chase Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
Phone Bergen 3-8065

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: South Orange 2-3274. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Careful, Courteous Service at
Four Square Esso Station
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd. So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9792

MILLBURN

The Candlelight Shop, Inc.
Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280. 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE FINEST
Bread, Rolls, Cake and Confections
FRANK MARKER, Inc.
594 Valley Road Montclair 2-4144
Upper Montclair

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055 93 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1839
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
TIRE *Sales and Repairing*
SOCONY VACUUM GAS & OIL
15-19 Orange Road 684 Bloomfield Ave. Phone: Mo. 2-0510

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

Christmas Greetings
To All of Our Customers
IDEAS FOR GIFTS
Slips, Gowns
Bed Jackets, Hosiery
Fancy Printed
Table Cloths
Towel Sets
Curtains, Draperies
Montclair Textile Store
543 Bloomfield Avenue

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $8.50 235 Main Street

HENRY F. SCHMIDT & CO., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

Traflet's
HOME MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
Cor. Central Ave. and South Essex
Tel. OR. 3-8624

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
Holiday Greetings to All Our Patrons
55 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-4600

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
536 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Wednesday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. SUTTON COAL
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950

NEW JERSEY

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 688

RIDGEWOOD

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth Memorial — Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

SUMMIT

The Season's Greetings
B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122—23

TEANECK

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place your insurance with your home town agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-8500

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Season's Greetings
"Voorhees' Fashions Are Smarter"
H. M. VOORHEES & BRO.
135 East State Street

Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
REID'S
15 E. STATE ST.

Dorothy Lee Flower Shop
4 WEST END AVENUE
Christmas Greens and Trees
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
Mrs. Eva R. Blake, Mgr.

UNION CITY

Dial UNion 3-9648 Optical Repairs
ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry
119 48th Street Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

HAPPY HOLIDAY GREETINGS
SIEVER'S BAKERY
Conrad Wirth, Prop.
117 E. BROAD ST. TEL. WE. 2-4180
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality
at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest
Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

METHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For
Men
Women
Children

Appel JEWELER
Established 1880
Allentown Tower
Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone W-92-387. Hours: 5:30 to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Erie, Pa.

The Treasure House
of Gifts
for Christmas

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Lentheric, Coty, Yardley, Elizabeth Arden and other famous Toiletries for Gifts.

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1516—1517
107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.
Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Established 1905
BRODY'S
GLENSIDE'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
The beauty and fascination of a Star Sapphire set in a bow knot ring of gold $67.50
109 SO. 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologists, Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society

MEYER'S DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH—East End

Aufhammer & Evans, Inc.
ROY V. BEESE
6100 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MONTROSE 2903
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
INTERWOVEN HOSE

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—East End
(Continued)

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Season's Greetings
from Reading's Leading
Department Store
POMEROY'S

"More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

Please place your order early for your Holiday Turkey, Chicken, Capon, or Duck at
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

SCRANTON

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
Picture Framing Window Shades
226 ADAMS AVENUE

Robert Roberts
The Tailor
921 South Main Avenue

UPPER DARBY

BORYNACKS
Furs Exclusively
You'll Make It a Wonderful Christmas If You
Give Her Furs
A fur scarf that she'll use 10 months of the year—a fur jacket for day or evening—or one of the smart fur coats that we make right here on the premises.
7030 Terminal Square
Upper Darby, Pa.
(20 Years at 326 S. 52nd Street, Philadelphia)

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
Mail Gifts to Service Men Early
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU. 197

Gerlach's
Watches
Diamonds
Jewelry
SKILLED REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

Specializing in Home Cooking
HOSTESS GRILLE
Luncheon 11-2 Dinner 5-8
SUNDAYS—NEW YEAR'S DAY 1-8
JACQUELYN ANGEMAN
55 Long Lane, Upper Darby, Pa.

VOGEL'S flowers
FOR YOUR HOLIDAY HOSTESS
Blvd. 0445 111 Fairfield Ave.

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

Season's Greetings
YORK FUR CO.
31 N. George St. York, Pa.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Camera Club from Louise Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Hmm—Wonder What's in All Those Packages!"

Words of Current Interest

Elohim — *E-lo'-him* (*e* clipped-short as in silent, *o* long, *i* short). Pronunciation, particularly as regards accent, unsettled. In theological talk, the stress is often put, where it occurs in the original Hebrew word, on the last syllable. This stands approved by the James Strong Concordance (1890; ninth printing, 1930). Oxford Dictionary and Webster's agree in accenting the second syllable; while Funk & Wagnalls and Century agree in accenting the first.

English writers took over the word in the seventeenth century or before. It spells out, as best the English alphabet can, a name commonly employed throughout Old Testament narrative, law, prophecy, and poetry to designate God, the form being plural.

Horeb (Ex. 3:1)—*Ho'-reb* (*o* long, *e* short).

The names Horeb and Sinai call to thought one and the same locality, though precisely where it should be fixed on the map, archeologists do not agree. Geographers have good, even if disputed, tradition to go on; so they confidently proceed with their marking and indexing. Probably, then, near the center of the Sinaitic Peninsula; and no doubt Horeb is to be regarded as only a part of Sinai.

Jethro (Ex. 3:1)—*Jeth'-ro* (*e* short, *o* long). By Webster's second choice, *je'-thro* (both vowels long). Another proper name transliterated from Hebrew and variously pronounced. Webster's is for short *e* for the first choice, and long *e* for the second. Funk & Wagnalls are of the same two-way view as Webster's, the difference depending on whether the first syllable is regarded as *Jeth-* or *Je-*.

Father-in-law of Moses; a priest of Midian.

Midian (Ex. 3:1) — *Mid'-i-an* (both *i*'s short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

A region, by all evidence, in the neighborhood of Mt. Sinai. On its borders were Moab in one direction and Edom in another, though the lines change with historic periods and have to be regarded as more or less indeterminate.

Omni-action — *Om'-ni-ak'-shun* (*o*, *i*, and *a* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

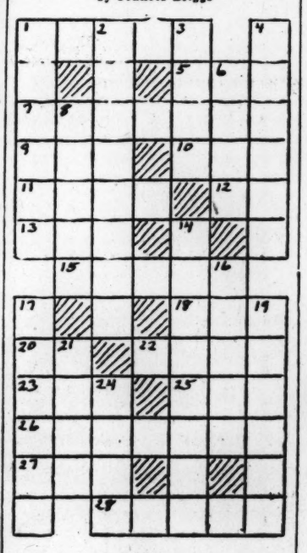
A noun corresponding to the adjective "omni-active," which finds place in the vocabulary of the Oxford Dictionary, with the meaning, "active in all things and everywhere." *Omni-* is a prefix likely to induce new coinages at any time. Short sound for the *i* of the second syllable seems to be rulable.

Palsies—*Pol'-ziz* (*o* as in orb, *i* short). Oxford says the vowel of the first syllable is sounded like the *a* in watch. This pronunciation may be a survival from the time when the first syllable was spelled *parl-* (fourteenth century). Nevertheless, spelling without the *r* is also ancient.

The word is reduced, Oxford explains, from "paralysie." It is an example of a Greek word early adapted to English and metamorphosed from a four-syllable into a two-syllable one.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What mythical character was awakened by a drop of burning oil?
5—All Fools' Day occurs in what month (abbr.)?
7—What river of New Jersey flows to bay of same name?
9—By way of.
10—What would you call mother of a Romney Marsh?
11—Rim.
12—Steamship (abbr.).
13—What is monetary unit of Rumania?
15—What was original name of Abraham's wife?
18—Incorporated (abbr.).
20—In certain games, player who must perform a given task is called what?
22—To bring to naught.
23—What is a plural of "os"?
25—Solder is an alloy of lead and what?
26—What is first name of American dramatist who wrote "The Children's Hour"?
27—Mischievous child.
28—What food serves as a condiment and preservative for other foods?

Down

1—Who is titular hero of a Winston Churchill novel?
2—What is one of the best watered countries of the world?
3—What fruit is chief article of an Arab's diet?
4—What is first name of Malitravers, hero of Bulwer-Lytton novel?
6—Would a rasse have paws, ears, or fins?
8—What do you call military or naval officers acting as assistants to a superior?
14—"Dante's Dream" by Rossetti is what?
16—Gulf of Cutch indents what country?
17—What is most important of modern solo and orchestral instruments?
19—What is Charles William Gordon's pseudonym?
21—Who is the old soldier who acts as servant to Uncle Toby in "Tristram Shandy"?
24—What mountains shut off Italy from rest of Europe?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electric Eye Keeps Deer and Elk in a Game Preserve?

In a certain game preserve, stocked with deer, elk, buffalo, and other animals, a main highway went in one side and out the other. At the entrance and at the exit, a large gate across the highway was provided, which the motorist had to stop and open and was expected to close behind him.

Frequently thoughtless travelers would fail to close the gate, with the result that wild animals would wander out to trespass on the fields of adjoining farms.

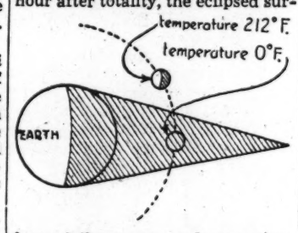
So the gates were removed and photoelectric tubes or electric eyes installed. Attempts of animals to pass through the opening in the fence would turn on a battery of floodlights and start a raucous horn to sounding. The sudden light and noise served to frighten the wild creatures back into the preserve.

* * *

How Much the Earth's Shadow Cools the Moon During an Eclipse?

When a cloud drifts between us and the summer sun, the resulting shade brings grateful relief from the heat. The moon, lacking both clouds and atmosphere to intercept the solar energy, attains a surface temperature on the sunward side of nearly 212° Fahrenheit, or approximately the boiling point of water.

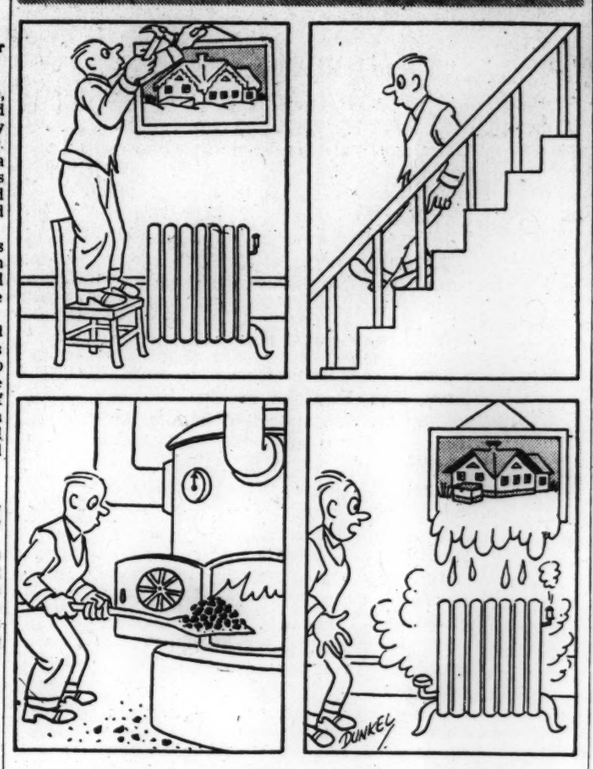
During a total eclipse, the earth comes between the sun and the moon, cutting off the solar rays almost entirely. Astronomical observations indicate that within an hour after totality, the eclipsed sur-



face of the moon no longer gives the slightest indication of warmth. The drop of temperature of the moon's surface is estimated to amount to more than 200 degrees F.

Just for Fun

Dunkel



In Lighter Vein

Not Alone

A sailor, whose courage at sea was the talk of every ship he sailed in, admitted a terror of air raids. So, when he was granted shore leave, his mates were not surprised when, unashamed, he tucked his hammock under his arm and announced that he intended to swing it for the night in the deepest shelter he could find.

Having selected his shelter, he was astonished to find it unoccupied. He slung his hammock and went to sleep. Next morning, vacating the shelter, he was greeted by an astonished policeman: "Is there anybody else down there?"

"No," the sailor replied, "I was quite alone."

"Not quite," said the bobby, "there's a delayed-action bomb down there, too. I've been here all night, waiting for it to go off."

—London Calling.

Advance News

Nashville, Tenn.

Postman Guy M. Hunt of this city has his own way of relieving the fears of mothers about their sons who may be going over seas as illustrated by his method of notifying Mrs. Bem Price that her son, Bem Price, III, a war correspondent with the Marine Corps, had safely reached the war zone.

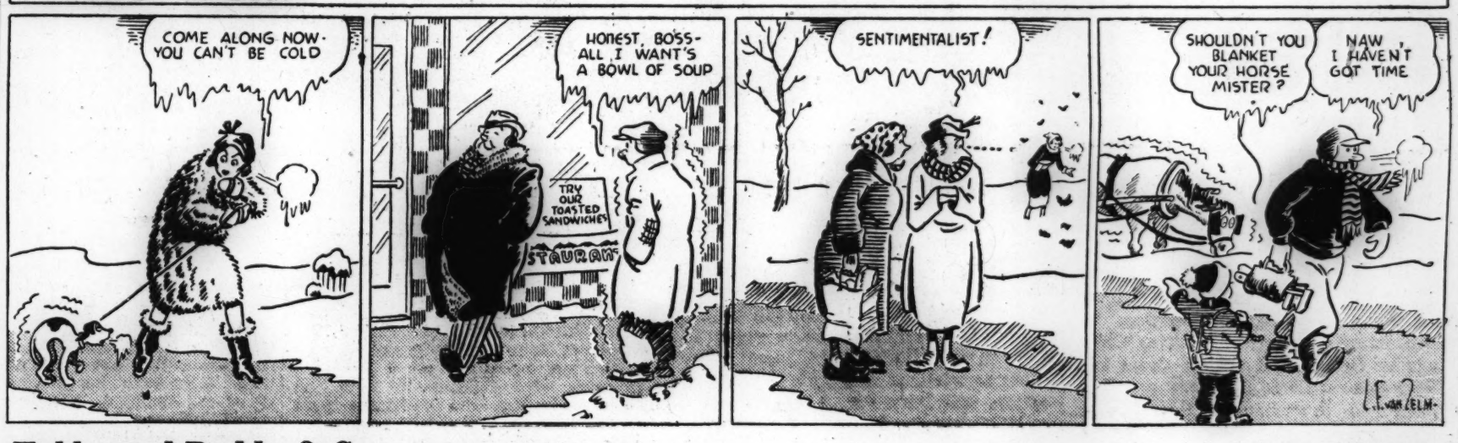
"Don't worry," he consoled the mother the day he delivered the son's good-by letter. "He'll get across all right. And when he does, I'll blow my horn loud that day to let you know the letter is in the box."

So when he saw the card from the War Department in the early mail he didn't wait to blow the horn, but telephoned the news at 6 a. m.

Daily Quotation

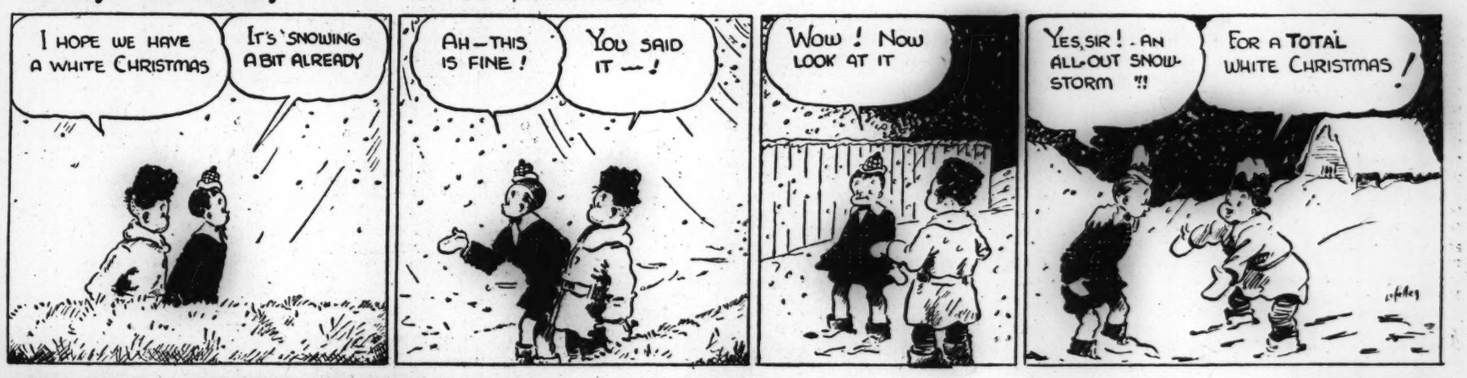
IT IS good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when its mighty Founder was a child Himself.—CHARLES DICKENS.

NEWS ITEM— DID YOU EVER TRY PUTTING YOURSELF IN THE OTHER FELLOWS PLACE?


COME ALONG NOW. YOU CAN'T BE COLD
HONEST, BOSS- ALL I WANT'S A BOWL OF SOUP
TRY OUR TOASTED SANDWICHES
SENTIMENTALIST!
SHOULDN'T YOU BLANKET YOUR HORSE MISTER?
NAW I HAVEN'T GOT TIME

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Out for Christmas*

By Le Pelley


I HOPE WE HAVE A WHITE CHRISTMAS
IT'S SNOWING A BIT ALREADY
AH—THIS IS FINE!
YOU SAID IT—!
WOW! NOW LOOK AT IT
YES, SIR!—AN ALL-OUT SNOW-STORM!!
FOR A TOTAL WHITE CHRISTMAS!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Doesn't Know the Boss!*

By Rodgers

"Here it is practically Christmas Day and I still haven't thought of a present for the Boss!" I wagged to ol' Togo-
"Oh, why don't you just wake him up with a cheery good morning
And a hearty Merry Christmas and let it go at that?" Togo suggested-
"Huh! You don't know my Boss!" I wagged. "Nobody ever wakes him up on Christmas morning!"
"No sir-e-bob!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Tie That Binds*

By The Hagers

"Did anybody think so buy Some paper, cord, and seals?" said I.
"I'm out of cord and paper, too," Ted quacked, "but here's a seal for you."
Cried Aunt Matilda, "Here's some string! I, too, am out of everything."
"Then know my presents," I replied, "In love are wrapped—with friendship tied."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Eye on the Ball"

Sometimes it seems much easier for members of a family to squabble among themselves than to unite against a common foe. The Nazis' successes have largely been built by exploiting such divisions. Both within Germany and without, they have used with especial effect Left-versus-Right antipathies and the claim that as between Communism and Fascism there is no place for democracy. Spain, Czechoslovakia, France—all are examples of defeats for the United Nations wrought by this technique. Today Berlin smiles over what it has achieved in Yugoslavia—a country which could become the Allies' main road to Berlin.

The situation in Yugoslavia is still far from clear, but recent weeks have disclosed serious divisions among the people who have risen more effectively than any other against Nazi slavery. For a year and a half Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch has been hailed as the leader of a remarkably successful guerrilla warfare. Now it appears that there are several anti-Axis forces in the former Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and that some have fought Nazis with one hand and General Mikhailovitch with the other.

General Mikhailovitch's forces are largely composed of former officers. Their ultimate allegiance is to young King Peter and the conservative officials who organized an exile Government in London. The other forces, called Partisans, appear to be very mixed in composition, but largely actuated by sympathy with Russia. They are reported to have both Communist and Roman Catholic leaders. Reportedly they have been even more daring and zealous in warring upon the Nazis than have the Mikhailovitch bands.

That these two patriot groups could also be fighting one another is hard for outsiders to understand. But it is easy to see that their conflict can greatly damage the whole cause of the United Nations, particularly if there is a plan to strike through the Balkans. Louis Adamic, American author of Yugoslav descent, is deeply concerned over this feuding and has written a pamphlet, explaining it and urging President Roosevelt to bring unity into the situation. It has been proposed that certain conditions, and possibly military leaders to organize a united effort, be attached to any supplies offered the Yugoslavs.

The Mikhailovitch-Partisan conflict is only one of many in Yugoslavia, where the Nazis have fostered a prize collection of antique antipathies by supporting quislings and setting Croat against Serb, Croat against Croat and Serb against Serb. But because it has been made to appear that Russia backs the Partisans while Britain and America back General Mikhailovitch, this division looms as most dangerous for the United Nations. Some observers say it will hurt more than the controversy over Admiral Darlan.

Officially London, Moscow and Washington are playing down the division. This seems eminently wise. Britain, Russia and the United States should certainly do more than they have to find a unified program and should refuse encouragement to opposite sides of a feud. The Governments should take the lead in working out a common purpose. But one common purpose already exists—the necessity of defeating the Axis. It is too easy to forget that and to play the Axis' game by putting some personal, class or national ideology first. But no political objective should come ahead of the main purpose. And in the Yugoslavian case, as in that of Darlan, it is essential to "keep the eye on the ball."

War Frauds

Attorney General Biddle has called the affair of the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company "one of the most reprehensible cases of defrauding the Government and endangering the lives of American soldiers and sailors ever to come to the attention of the Department of Justice."

That is forceful language, but if the evidence presented in court substantiates the Government's charge that certain managers and employees of the concern deliberately, and with trickery, gave the American and Allied services sub-quality wire, it is entirely justified.

War profiteering is not new to America or to the world. There have been historic instances of troops being sent to battle with inferior equipment because of greed and fraud, and in the public thought this has come to be viewed as one of the lowest forms of treachery.

Credit is due the Government inspectors, and the FBI who dug into this situation. The case should be pushed to speedy conclusion.

"There Will Always Be . . ."

"There will always be good music," declares one American advertiser. "There will always be a Christmas," declares another. The idea for such advertisements seems to come from that line that preceded them both: "There will always be an England." And history may say that the connection was more than coincidental.

The Russians Keep Going

The news from Russia continues good. The Russians apparently are forging an arc around the Nazis in the Stalingrad area and the Caucasus, where reports talk of a million Nazis "trapped." Confidence among Russian commanders—one of them has stated that annihilation of the Nazi forces on the Stalingrad front is "only a matter of time"—indicates that they expect to have sufficient reserves of men and supplies to carry through.

But whether this expectation will prove correct or not, few military experts would be willing to predict at a distance. The Russians are running into Nazi defenses often ten miles deep. While these do not seem to be holding they must be costly to penetrate. If trapped Nazis number upwards of a million men, it may be hard to keep the jaws of the trap closed. As the Russian drive progresses the Soviet leaders must face again the problems which last winter seemed unsolved—problems of supply and communications.

This is in no way to belittle the achievements of the Russian armies in the last few weeks, which continue a magnificent record. We need to bear in mind, however, the fact that the task faced by our Russian allies is enormous. What is heartening is that every day's good news from this front has so far multiplied the possibilities of good news to come. For example, with the Millerovo sector in their hands, the Soviets will be in position to advance on two of the most important Nazi strongholds, Rostov and Kharkov, and the taking of Kharkov might open a new chapter in the war on the Russian front.

Publicity for Union Affairs

The proposal, in a bill before the legislature, to license labor unions in Massachusetts—one of the chief industrial States of the Union—reopens the whole subject of union regulation which has recently been aired in the halls of Congress. The Smith bill, which would have required union registration on a national scale, along with other restrictions on labor's freedom of action, was buried by a Senate committee after the House had passed it. But the demand for a greater degree of union responsibility—to members, as well as to the public—may stimulate legislative action in the next session.

The member of the Governor's Executive Council who proposes the Massachusetts law points out that dues payers in labor unions should have the same right to know about and to control their organization's affairs as do the stockholders of a corporation. It is notorious that certain unions never make a financial report, and intrepid members who make inquiry may find themselves at a disadvantage—for union leaders not only control members' affairs but the opportunity of the individual to earn a living. Some unions have held no elections in years, and their officers have perpetuated themselves in autocratic control.

Great Britain, by its Trades Union Act of 1927, requires that all unions report to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, a procedure which up to then had been purely voluntary. Various other regulatory devices are included in the law.

It is not contended here that the United States should follow in all respects the British example, but the problem of union responsibility is one which is vitally related to the issues involved in the present war. Certainly if democratic rights are fundamental to the struggle, democracy should be restored to the labor unions of America wherever racketeers dominate them.

This newspaper has on several occasions stated its conviction that legislation requiring registration of labor and trade associations and their financial affairs is a minimum requirement. It believes that publicity through registration will help union membership, industry, and the public alike by placing the union movement on a sounder basis of moral stability attained through the practice of democratic methods and an enhanced sense of responsibility.

Of course, one way a railroad publicity man could earn his pay check nowadays would be to sell civilians on the comfort, safety, and joys of home.

The Bookshelf

Fighting for Germany's Soul

Even after Adolf Hitler had come to power in Germany, Dorothy Thompson, like millions of Americans, could not believe that the descendants of Kant, Goethe and Beethoven would subject themselves to Nazi rule. She was haunted by the spectacle of that great nation renouncing its past, besmirching its fame, and betraying its mission.

Yet Miss Thompson could not remain an onlooker. She felt it was her duty to find out whether the German people had really been perverted beyond hope by Hitler and his fellow gangsters, or whether the decent, righteous and amiable Germans, of whom she had known so many, were merely waiting for a sign from outside—for a friend's hand, a friend's voice—to shake off the yoke.

On March 27 last, therefore, Miss Thompson stepped before a CBS microphone in New York and began a series of weekly shortwave broadcasts to the German people. She addressed herself to one man specifically, one of her German friends. She called him by his first name, Hans, and she considered him "a not unrepresentative German . . . a patriot but not a Nazi."

* * *

To that Hans she tried to make several things clear. First of all, that he and all his fellow countrymen were criminally misinformed about the real world situation. Then, that all their victories were nothing but steppingstones to a catastrophic defeat. Lastly, that neither the United States nor the United Nations aimed at the dismemberment of the German Reich or the extermination of the German people. But she warned him that both these things might happen unless the Germans themselves proved in time that Hitler was not their master and Naziism not their creed.

It was a one-woman fight for the German soul, an undertaking equally heroic and pathetic. The talks have been collected in LISTEN, HANS (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50), and to them Miss Thompson has added a comprehensive essay in which she speaks her mind on political propaganda.

The book does credit to the author's humaneness, to her burning sense of justice, to her loyalty. If nothing more were needed to wean the Germans away from Hitler, Miss Thompson's broadcast would have done the job. But much more was needed. About that she herself had no illusions.

* * *

Needed was, for instance, a concrete declaration of war aims by the leaders of at least the principal Allies. That's what the Germans — Hans or no Hans — wanted to know. And all Miss Thompson could say on that point was: "The question of how Germany can be saved in a peace is easy." However, she did not elucidate the "how." Neither did anyone else. So it was not so easy, after all.

The essay on political propaganda is full of pertinent remarks, as was to be expected from as brilliant a columnist as Miss Thompson. Not only the "Hänse" but also the Johns would do well to listen closely whenever she talks on psychological warfare and on the principles for a people's peace.

Less authentic appear to this reviewer the author's condensation and some of her interpretation of German history. It is true that the poet Heinrich von Kleist was under Kant's influence, but it is just as true that he is one of the spiritual fathers of Naziism. By the same token, although a few pan-Germanists were Austrians by birth, the pan-Germanic idea and movement were definitely blossoms of the Reich proper.

There are other inaccuracies of that kind to be found in the book. But we need not bother about them, since most of them refer to the past. What matters is the future. And on that score every friend of mankind must agree with the author.

E. S. P.

Our Readers Say—

Balloting for a World Court

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why could you not feature the exact procedure which was necessary in Massachusetts and would be necessary in other States in order to get that "world constitution" proposition on the ballot?

Wichita, Kan. RICHARD D. MACCANN

[Editor's Note: We have been glad to do this, in the Wide Horizon Column today.]

Americans Abroad

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one North American who has recently returned from a year of residence in a Latin-American country, I feel impelled to protest against the indolence, arrogance, and unshakable indifference to all deeper issues that still too largely characterize our representatives—diplomatic as well as commercial—and make of them a most unfortunate example by which the United States is judged and found wanting.

But surely we may do something about those official representatives—those political younger sons whom we may not so airily disown. By virtue of being our appointed representatives, they are representative Americans. I have encountered a very few of fine character and diplomatic gifts; the larger proportion of those so-called diplomats make a very sorry group indeed—smug because their political connections assure them soft jobs in pleasant tropical lands, conceited and high-handed because their positions as representatives of these great United States put them ahead of other diplomats, arrogant because they lead socially a group of their own compatriots who will follow whither they may be inclined to lead in payment for invitations to large and promiscuous Legation cocktail parties. Such persons have no moral stamina to resist the miscellaneous temptations deliberately cast in their paths.

Too long have we Americans been indifferent in these matters of national representation and turned our eyes away from the implications. But now we must face them squarely.

BERTHA DODGE

University City, Mo.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A New Problem for the Face-Saving Expert

"Our Gift to You Next Christmas"

(From Sergt. Doroteo V. Vite, with an Armored Division in Louisiana)

Dear Folks:

I had not intended to write this letter. But a simple, matter-of-fact remark made by one of my buddies here has got me to thinking, wishfully if you will, about home, and about you, and about what kind of a Christmas you folks are all going to have. My Buddy, Bernie, had merely said: "Guess maybe I'll miss Christmas with my old lady this year. But I'll make it up next Christmas."

You see, he said it so simply, yet with so much meaning and confidence in it. I just want you to know that we all feel the same way. I also want you to know, if not feel, something of the way we feel here in the Army. For if you know how we feel, then perhaps you will understand our thoughts—the things that drive us on.

* * *

Bernie is a good American, as we all here would like to be, although he thinks he is not as good as *he* would like to be. To most of us he is good enough, a "good egg" we call him. But there's something about Bernie that's more than just a good egg. He represents to me something solid and honest-to-goodness American. He represents more clearly than many of us the things at home which we love, the things we wish to come back for, and therefore the things which we want to go and fight for—and if necessary, to die for.

Bernie comes from Philadelphia. (And if you have forgotten a bit of your history, Philadelphia is a good, solid American city.) Out there, near beautiful Fairmount Park, in a cozy little apartment, lives a pretty little brunette, who is not only waiting for him but doing her bit for the cause and planning for their future after the war. Bernie and Liz had married only four months before he was drafted into the Army last February. He was an assistant foreman in a manufacturing plant. With his fairly good salary they started to build a home and planned to have a child or two. But then came the draft. So everything had to be postponed. Liz went to work in a defense factory and is feeling very proud about it.

* * *

But they are very optimistic. No distance and amount of time have separated them in spirit. They still have definitely in their plans the comfortable little home and the children, and Bernie expects to get back his old job. But all that is going to be after the war. Both of them believe that it will last only a short while, a year and a half or two, at the most. That's why they firmly believe that they will spend Christmas together next year.

As a matter of fact, we all do. And if most of us miss being with you this Christmas, we will make it all up next year. That's how confident we are that we are going to win the war, and soon. That's because we know, as our buddies have been proving overseas, that, given equal chances, we can beat the enemy any time, anywhere. And we know that, with your help at home, the hour of our great victory is not very far off. We hope that that victory will be our gift to you next Christmas.

The Christmas spirit is already with us, as we hope it is with you. We feel a little sad because we cannot be home, but our sadness is mellowed by our feeling that we are doing something for you. In that sense we are happy and Christmas will not be lonesome. We wish that you will feel the same way we do.

(From a Cadet at the Pensacola U. S. Naval Air Station)

Dear Folks:

What a period of readjustment—social, economic and political—this old world is going to have to go through when this is all over. If the common man can choose and keep wise enough leadership without letting private personal gain or security overshadow the "greatest good for the greatest number," it can be a change for the better throughout the world. One of the things that is going to make the whole problem difficult, it seems to me, is this: The United States is going to be looked to for guidance and leadership, and unless we can set our sights far enough ahead to overlook temporary lowering of standards of living, we may fall down on the job of showing the way.

Perhaps the "greatest good for the greatest number" will mean that we who have had such a high state of living will have to come down a notch or two in the general leavening and leveling processes; and unless the general public and business interests are aware of that and willing to accept it, we may find ourselves "isolationists" all over again, with a huge debt burden and more internal friction than can be safely worked off in hard, productive labor. So it seems to me anyway.

D. T.

(From a Memphis, Tenn., sailor on a U. S. Navy tender to his mother)

I was doing a job that was a little hard. And everything seemed to go wrong, but I wasn't worried, for I had a lot of time. I just kept on working and not saying anything. The Engineer Officer was watching me but I didn't know it. When I finished after about three times as long as I would have taken if everything had worked right, he called me over and told me that was a good job, and that he had noticed I never seemed to worry about anything. I didn't know what to say; so I didn't say it. But I was thinking of the times I have wondered how you kept from worrying when things were all wrong. . . .

In some way your belief and trust in God has stayed with me. That is the greatest thing I own, and if I ever have children, I hope I can plant in their minds the same trust and do as good a job as you have.

KING

Mirror of World Opinion

Not Incompatible

Above all, when we pass the ammunition, let us not deny the Lord. Let us not in the name of realism deny the realities, and fall into the heresy of believing that our morality is incompatible with our practical necessities. It is not. There is no such horrid dilemma, and the event will show that there is none.—WALTER LIPPMANN in the *New York Herald Tribune*.

The Wide Horizon

Federal Union Gets a Boost

By Edgar M. Mills

Massachusetts is considered unique among the forty-eight States in its statutory provisions allowing use of the State election ballot to sample voter opinion on questions of public policy.

Thus only Massachusetts voters, among those of the entire Nation, have been privileged to cast ballots on the question of whether a world federation of free peoples should be established to assure the building of a permanent peace after the United Nations gain final victory in World War Two.

Although the public policy question on world federation, or Federal Union, appeared on the ballot in only forty-two of the State's 164 Representative districts, these districts included a cross-section of the 2,000,000 Bay State voters. And this cross-section left no question regarding its attitude on world federation. They favored the proposal by a three-to-one majority, or more, in every district concerned.

This victory now stands as a signal for an all-out drive by the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union to gain legislative approval of resolutions requesting the President and Congress to call "a convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame a federal constitution under which they may unite in a democratic world government."

The Massachusetts world federation vote has stirred workers for permanent peace to investigate the possibility of obtaining a similar expression in other States.

Massachusetts legislative experts, however, believe that no other State has set up machinery for "public policy" voting, although the Bay State system has been operating since 1913.

* * *

Responsible for passage of the act providing for public policy balloting in the Bay State was the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. After eight years of legislative effort the Federation finally won out.

The organization pushed for the measure on the premise that "it is essential to the proper discharge of the duties of a Representative that the legislator should know what the desire of the voter is on important questions of public policy."

Under the act a public policy vote may be obtained in any Representative district by the filing of 200 valid voter signatures obtained in the district. A total of 1,200 such signatures is necessary for a public policy poll in a Senatorial district. No more than two such questions may be placed on the ballot in any one district simultaneously.

While the Federation of Labor fathered the public policy act, it has made little recent use of this method. Legislators in general do not consider a favorable vote on public policy questions as binding upon them.

The latest and perhaps most conspicuous example of this latter point is the State lottery vote of 1940. In the latter year a public policy poll was taken on the question of establishing a State lottery to finance liberalization of old-age assistance and another on increasing OAA benefits to $10 a week. Heavy affirmative majorities were polled on both questions in Senatorial districts involved.

When the lottery measure came before the Legislature, it was soundly defeated—much to the relief of thoughtful citizens who feel that the State is already too deeply involved in gambling enterprises through legalized betting on horse and dog racing. The $10-a-week OAA measure did lead to partial liberalization of benefits.

* * *

This is not the first time Massachusetts citizens have voted in favor of international co-operation for peace.

In 1934 the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association gained a public policy vote in thirty-six Representative districts. The 115 cities and towns involved piled up a 135,485 to 81,936 vote margin in favor of United States entrance into the League. In 1932 a similar poll in four districts resulted in a heavy pro-League vote.

The Association did not file a League entrance resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature, but the Federal Union group plans to follow up its ballot victory by presenting world federation resolutions before the 1943 session. Backed by the expressed will of a substantial segment of the Massachusetts voting population, the committee hopes for legislative approval.

In other States, Bay State legislative experts believe, the only general way to record State opinion on world federation is through direct presentation of resolutions to the Legislatures. This course has been successfully followed already in North Carolina and New Jersey. Similar attempts are anticipated in several other States during 1943.

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